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E WEATHER—PARIS: Wednesday, possible
ers. Temp. 11-7 (52-45). Thursday, variable.
DON: Wednesday, variable. Temp. 13-7
5). Thursday, clear. CHANNEL: Moderate.
S: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 21-12 (70-54).
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36-34).

ERNATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	13 S.	Kenya	Shs 6.00
Belgium	20 B.Fr	Lebanon	£1.50
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	70 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£6
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 4.50	Yugoslavia	12 D



Associated Press.

EIRUT—A Sudanese member of the Arab peace force welcomed to Beirut yesterday.

In and Near Beirut

Rightists Accept Syrian Presence

By James F. Clarity

EIRUT, Nov. 9 (NYT).—
dian rightist leaders agreed President Elias Sarkis today the stationing of Syrian s of the Arab peace-keeping in Christian areas of Bei- nd its suburbs.

two principal Christian rs—Pierre Gemayel of the ngist party and Camille oun of the National Liberal —said after a three-hour ng with Mr. Sarkis that had been "reassured" by President of the necessity of in effect would be Syrian ition of Christian strong- areas under the peace ment approved at a summit g of Arab leaders last .

h the Syrians estimated to oviding at least two-thirds 30,000-man deterrent force ved by the Arab leaders, sts' objections to an armed presence in their areas delayed the implementation e peace agreement for the veral days.

le the rightist leaders were e presidential palace in s, on the edge of the cap- demonstrations of protest t the expected Syrian oc- on occurred in Christian- lled areas of east Beirut.

Phalangist radio said that persons participated in the , which included the clos- f many schools and shops. sses in East Beirut said, er, that the number of istrators was closer to 2,000. l-Moslem officials in west said the demonstration stimulated by recalcitrant t officials.

roup of Christian demon- rs also assembled calmly at esidential palace to protest expected coming of the s. No serious violence or s were reported in connec- with the demonstrations. ey indicated tendon among ghtist Christians that could in violence when the s, now assembling their in the mountains 10 miles f the capital, start to move h Christian areas.

rightist Christians' objec- to the stationing of Arab keeping troops in their are based on contentions he rightists themselves are control their armed mili- under the peace agree- Mr. Chamoun and Mr. el have said that their would adhere to the new

ident Sarkis, who is per- in charge of the Arab peace force, and is himself a Maronite Christian, has moved cautiously in implementing the agreement, which stipulates that the force maintain order in all areas of the country.

Checkpoint Yielded

Mr. Sarkis and the Syrians had little difficulty in getting leftist Moslems and Palestinians to agree to cooperate in making the agreement work. Today, Palestinian and Moslem leftist militiamen at a key section on the Damascus-Beirut highway at Aley, 10 miles east of Beirut, quietly ceded control of the checkpoint to Syrian soldiers.

In his field headquarters, a mountain villa along the Damascus-Beirut highway, Col. Tawfiq JaHoal, a Syrian officer who will command troops to be stationed in the Beirut area, said his soldiers and tanks would begin to move toward the capital tomorrow.

He said his troops would move first to the town of Kahale, where a substantial rightist force is still in position. The colonel said he did not expect armed resistance there but, if it erupted, his troops would wipe out the resistance and move on down the highway to Baabda.

5 Deputy Premiers Named

Sadat Forms Super-Ministries To Spur Egypt's Development

By Don A. Schanche

CAIRO, Nov. 9.—President Anwar Sadat streamlined his sluggish government along "super-agency" lines today in an effort to break the bureaucratic and administrative logjams that have frustrated development and put Egypt into a slow spiral toward economic ruin.

He swore in more than two dozen Cabinet ministers and promptly regrouped them under five deputy premiers who will be responsible for putting together a fragmented and uncoordinated bureaucracy that recently has done as much to block progress as to achieve it.

The new government is the first in a generation to include many who were popularly chosen in freely contested parliamentary elections. Some observers believe that even though their popular mandate is a limited one, because of restrictions placed upon the elections two weeks ago, it strengthens the hands of Premier Mamdouh Salem and his deputies.

Before the elections it was widely believed that the government feared political defeat if it undertook the reforms and tough austerity measures most economists believe are necessary to save Egypt from financial collapse. "They have the muscle to do something now if they are willing to use it," said one observer.

Others were less optimistic about the streamlining, because there were few new faces in the new Cabinet.

Fahmy Reappointed

Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, for example, already held the rank of deputy premier and was reappointed to both posts. Gen. Mohammed Gamay retained his post as deputy premier for military affairs and war production.

Two other deputies responsible for domestic social affairs and electric power also were in the previous Cabinet, as were most of the ministers picked today.

But the interest of most observers centered on the fifth deputy, in charge of the critical ministries of economy and finance, as well as trade and production. Most observers believe that the shortsightedness and poor administration of these ministries has been the major obstacle blocking Mr. Sadat's "open door" to foreign investment and economic reform.

The new deputy premier charged with making order out of the often chaotic government departments is Abdel Kaissouny, a London-trained economist and banker who held a similar post under the late Gamal Abdel Nasser in the 1950s and 1960s. Mr. Kaissouny is highly regarded as an economic administrator and planner and has gained wide contacts and respect in international financial circles.

By contrast, the minister of finance who previously held the reins on Egypt's economic development, Ahmed Ismael, was considered an economic lightweight and even "a catastrophe" by many foreign and Egyptian financial experts.

He is a former university professor whose advice to Mr. Salem and Mr. Sadat has been blamed by some observers for setting Egypt's progress toward recovery back by at least two years.

As but one symptom of Egypt's problems, for example, the country has been forced to take on more than $2 billion in indebtedness to international banks, over and above its heavy debt to foreign governments, including the Soviet Union. Interest payments on the back indebtedness have been from 60 to 90 days in arrears much of this year, and financial observers warn that Egypt will have to take on at

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Oil Output Up; Price Increase Expected

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

KUWAIT, Nov. 9.—After three years of declining production, the oil business is booming again around the Persian Gulf.

The refineries are humming at old production levels. Supertankers from Europe and Japan are lining up as they did when production mounted steadily from year to year to supply what seemed to be an endlessly expanding market.

All this was changed abruptly in late 1973 by two factors. The Arab-Israeli war that year resulted in Arab oil boycotts against the United States and the Netherlands, a refining and distribution center for West Europe.

And, more important, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries belatedly discovered its monopolistic power to dictate the price of oil to the world. In the next two years, the price increased fourfold.

The latter contributed—to a degree still disputed by OPEC economists and Western industrialists—to the economic recession in the West during the last two years. Led by the United States, the West now seems to be climbing out of that economic trough.

But increased demand is only part of the explanation for the current soaring production rates. The main reason is the forthcoming conference of the 13 OPEC nations, due to be held in the Gulf state of Qatar Dec. 15.

Conscious of declining demand, OPEC ministers did not increase prices at their last two ministerial meetings, with Saudi Arabia largely responsible for the freeze.

This time, the atmosphere is different. The Saudis are said to be agreeable to what is called a "nominal" price increase.

Oil experts here say this means a 10-per-cent increase. Some, like former Saudi Oil Minister Abdullah Tariki, now an independent oil consultant here, believe it may go as high as 15 per cent.

Shah of Iran

This is well below what the hardliners, led by Iran, Venezuela and Iraq, think they should get. The Shah of Iran has talked of a 25-per-cent increase, but last weekend indicated he might settle for a minimum 15 per cent. Although the 25-per-cent figure is regarded largely as a bargaining point, there is logic to it from the producers' point of view.

They say that the price of goods they import from the West has risen 35 per cent during the past three years. Take away the 10-per-cent oil-price increase granted in 1975, and that leaves a justified 25-per-cent increase, they say.

The prospect of even a 10-per-cent increase has geared the major oil companies into action. They are filling every storage tank around the world to the brim before the Dec. 15 deadline.

"The pickup in sales has been big," said Mahmoud Adassani, Kuwait's newly appointed gov-

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4

• Oil-producing nations intend to use new aid fund to increase political leverage. Story Page 2.



United Press International.

GLOBAL QUAKE RESULTS—Officials stand atop a collapsed paper plant in the Philippines (above) and Greeks camp out (below) after tremors shook Salonika.

Quakes Cause Damage From Greece to Philippines

MANILA, Nov. 9 (AP).—The National Disaster Coordinating Center said today that earthquake damage yesterday to public and private property in at least two southern Philippine towns totaled nearly three-quarters of a million dollars.

There were no reports of deaths or injuries during the earthquake, it added.

The center said 4,310 pounds of relief goods was airlifted immediately to the quake-stricken area, about 500 miles southeast of Manila.

The earthquake, with a magnitude of 6.8 on the Richter scale, shook the eastern half of Mindanao Island and was felt within a 193-mile radius from the epicenter, located about 530 miles south of here.

The center said damage was concentrated in the towns of Hinatuan and Bislig.

2 Quakes in Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Two weak earthquakes shook Tokyo and nearby areas today. There were no reports of casualties or damage.

Today's tremors followed a series of five earthquakes felt in China, the Philippines, Iran and northern Greece as well as Japan Sunday and yesterday.

In Indonesia, a volcano erupted over the weekend.



In Military Success, Vorster Support

Rhodesia Regime Sees New Hope

By Robin Wright

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 9 (WP).—Two major developments in this land's complex, 11-year-old constitutional dispute have led to a new optimism about the course of events should the Geneva peace negotiations break down.

On the political front, South African Prime Minister John Vorster has promised that his country will not boycott Rhodesia if the talks between its white-minority government and four African nationalist leaders collapse.

And on the military front, a major setback to the nationalists in the four-year-old guerrilla war has led to a new wave of confidence among the Rhodesian military.

In a U.S. television interview Sunday, Mr. Vorster announced that his government would not "indulge" in boycotts or border closures against Rhodesia, whatever happens in Geneva.

He indicated that this policy includes the shipment of arms and ammunition channeled through, or coming from, South Africa. Such supplies are vital to Rhodesia's ability to fight the escalating guerrilla war.

Support Was Issue

South African support has been a major variable in the delicate diplomatic negotiations. Mr. Vorster claimed that he did not pressure or threaten the Rhodesian government into agreeing to terms of the settlement proposals drawn up with the aid of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. But businessmen and government sources here in Salisbury contend that railway links, gasoline supplies and financial aid had all been pressure points during negotiations in September among Rhodesian, British, U.S. and South African diplomats.

Once Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith's government agreed to the principle of black-majority rule, "the doors were suddenly opened again," a Rhodesian businessman explained recently.

The great fear in Rhodesia has been that those doors would slam shut if the Geneva talks broke down, leaving them with no links to the outside world and virtually insuring a guerrilla military victory.

Mr. Vorster's pledge of continued South African support was made shortly after the most effective single offensive in the four-year-old war, a punitive raid by the Rhodesian Army on seven guerrilla camps in neighboring Mozambique.

The attack on Oct. 31 resulted in the deaths of several hundred guerrillas and the destruction or confiscation of nearly 60 tons of military supplies—setting back one faction of the insurgents' campaign at least two months, according to Rhodesian military experts.

A security official said he did not expect another major guerrilla incursion in the northeast until

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

New Plans For Geneva Discussed By British

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Nov. 9 (NYT).—The British government, seeking to break the deadlock at the Geneva conference on the future of Rhodesia, discussed today a new formula for an independence date in the territory and a possible British role in the transition to black-majority rule.

Ivor Richard, British chairman of the conference at Geneva, insisted late today that he was returning to the talks there without "any great new fresh initiative." But diplomatic sources made it clear that he had spent the day in London in an urgent bid to discuss various British options aimed at breaking the impasse in the two-week-old conference between white Rhodesian officials and four nationalist leaders.

Mr. Richard, who arrived here yesterday, met with Prime Minister James Callaghan and Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland today. He said afterward that he still hoped the talks would reach a settlement but he expected them to go on in Geneva until Christmas.

"There are very hard issues to get over," Mr. Richard conceded in a news conference at Heathrow Airport before flying back to Geneva late today. "The date on independence is only the first," he said.

Starting Point

Mr. Richard has seized on the issue of a date of independence as a relatively noncontroversial question suitable for starting the conference, which was organized to set up an interim biracial government leading to independence and black-majority rule. Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith, the leader of the white minority, agreed in September to majority rule within two years.

But African nationalists at Geneva, fearing that Mr. Smith seeks to sabotage majority rule, have demanded independence within 12 months. So far, there have been virtually no signs of conference progress on the date.

Today, Mr. Richard discussed in London what one official termed a "flexible formula" for a date—a plan that would take into account the steps necessary for Rhodesian independence but would not be precommitted to a specific day. Such a formula would defuse the issue of a date of independence and lead to discussion of the more substantive problems of creating an interim biracial government acceptable to blacks and whites in Rhodesia, a nation of 270,000 whites and 6 million blacks.

Mr. Richard said today: "There has to be a draft constitution, constituencies set up and electoral rolls prepared. The only difference between the parties is the assessment of how long this will take... whether this can be done concurrently or consecutively." He said he did not expect a "smooth passage."

British Participation

Discussions here today also centered on a potential British role in the transition to majority rule—a role that the nationalist delegations seek in order to allay suspicions that Mr. Smith will undercut the principle of majority rule. The United States privately supports the African view.

The British, fearing political and even military involvement in southern Africa, are extremely reluctant to make a commitment to participate directly in the transition in Rhodesia.

What the Africans seek is some type of colonial figure—such as resident commissioner or governor general—to oversee the transition and guarantee black-majority rule. Diplomatic sources said that such a move, which needs Cabinet approval, was discussed today by Mr. Richard.

Also discussed today, according to the sources, was the possible overhaul of the interim government structure outlined by Mr. Smith following his talks with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Kissinger, Aides Confer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger met today with some of his top advisers on Africa, two of whom have returned from the Rhodesian conference in Geneva.

William Schaufele, assistant secretary for African affairs, and John Reinhardt, assistant secretary for public affairs, attended a session of the so-called African Group, a high-level task force that meets with Mr. Kissinger periodically.

Mr. Schaufele, Mr. Kissinger's envoy to the Geneva conference, and Mr. Reinhardt, the highest-ranking black diplomat in the State Department, were also in Dar es Salaam, where they talked with presidents of African "front-line states" bordering Rhodesia.

Wider Participation Seen as Stabilizing

Business Chief Backs Communist Role in Italy

By J.W. Anderson

ROME, Nov. 9 (WP).—The question is whether to give the Communists a greater share of power in the Italian government. The answers are not always the expected ones.

Guido Carli was the head of the Bank of Italy for 15 years and earned a good reputation in international financial circles. Now he is president of Confindustria, Italy's highly influential chamber of commerce and industry. If anybody speaks for Italian business, it is Mr. Carli.

He thinks that it is necessary now to allow the Communists greater participation in running Italy.

Carrying out the government's austerity program will require a much broader consensus, Mr. Carli says, than the government currently commands. And austerity is now crucial.

Mr. Carli lays out a logic that needs to be taken seriously by the U.S. and West German governments, which have been using their financial leverage to keep the Communist party out of the Italian Cabinet.

Since Premier Giulio Andreotti's Christian Democratic government has only a minority of the seats in Parliament, it stays in power only by grace of Communist votes and abstentions. This situation has already given the Communists a great deal of effective influence, and they have been using it so far in ways that the Andreotti government—and for that matter, the U.S. government—would have to consider restrained and useful.

Mr. Andreotti's austerity program means breaking some of the promises of prosperity and security that Italy's government made in better times.

Inflation Rate

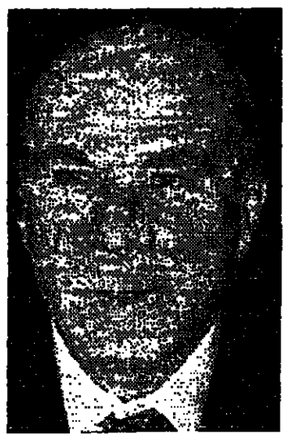
Italy's membership in the European Economic Community has made northern European wage scales the standard for Italy, causing wages to rise much faster than the national economy is growing. Also, Italian wage and social benefits are now indexed to the inflation rate, running at almost 20 per cent this year. That is why Italian exports are a great deal less competitive now than three years ago.

The staggering labor costs are diverting wealth from investment to personal consumption, and from the production of the exports—which provides foreign exchange—to the domestic economy.

Without a sharp and immediate change in Italian policy, Mr. Carli says, the country's balance-of-payments deficit would soar during the next year. Since Italy cannot expect any great improvement in exports next year, it is going to have to curb imports drastically. Mr. Andreotti is now proceeding to effect that by cutting consumer demand, mainly through higher prices and taxes.

As a result, Confindustria's analysts expect the country's economic growth this year to be zero at best.

Mr. Carli believes that the Andreotti austerity plan is a useful beginning, but in its present form will have counterproductive results because it increases the tax burden on industry. The resources to be taken from the consumer will not flow directly into business investment but rather to the government, which will then decide where to put them. The Italian government's record in running this kind of a mechanism is poor—too much patronage, too much money unspent because a vast, inept bureaucracy cannot make decisions.



Guido Carli

By contrast, Mr. Carli argues, Italian industry has a record of fast and flexible response to changing markets. The country does not export only mandolins and ladies' shoes. Italy ranks third in machine-tool exports, behind the United States and West Germany.

How long will it take for Mr.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

ote Machine On Holiday

W YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—
f 8.4 million voters cast ts last week in 13,843 of York State's 13,844 elec- districts. But no one in District 61.

district, a six-square- section of waterfront in klyn, had two registered s, but only one showed The two clerks there to h the voting machine, at 0 each, ruled him ble because he hadn't for three years.

n Dolen, director of the Board of Elections, said ict 61 probably will be ilicated with another ict for the next election.

$800 Million for Third World

OPEC Seeks Decisive Role in Agriculture Fund

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Nov. 9 (NYT).—The oilproducing countries are seeking a decisive voice in a new $1-billion undertaking to spur farming in Third World countries that do not grow enough food, officials here say.

The instrument for this development strategy is the OPEC Special Fund, an $800-million facility that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries set up earlier this year.

Lately OPEC has been under mounting pressure from Third World countries without oil to step up its aid to them. Creation of the OPEC fund was a response to such pressure, but the way it is operating indicates the intention of the oil producers to use it for increasing the group's leverage in international affairs.

In the aid project for Third World farming, the OPEC fund is in partnership with the United States and other industrialized nations.

Food Deficits

The director general of the OPEC fund, Ibrahim Shihata, said in an interview here that oil money would help establish a new international fund for agricultural development that would quickly channel assistance to food-deficit countries.

OPEC has offered to contribute $400 million to the new agricultural fund on condition that industrialized nations give $600 million. This target amount for matching money from Western powers and Japan has almost been reached.

The United States has pledged to contribute $200 million.

The project for the agricultural development fund goes back to the World Food Conference in Rome in November, 1974. Mr. Shihata said the new fund would provisionally have headquarters in Rome, but would in all likelihood move to Tehran in 1977 and become a new independent specialized agency of the United Nations system.

Asked why the new agricultural fund was to be split from the United Nations Food and the World Food Council, both based in the Italian capital, Mr. Shihata said "There is too much bureaucracy in Rome."

Same Voting Power

Actually, OPEC clearly wants to control the proposed agricultural fund. The $400-million contribution will give the 13 members of the oil group the same voting power as the industrialized nations will have in the fund's board. This body will also include representatives of Third World countries without oil that are expected to vie with the OPEC group.

No Communist country has so far offered any contribution to the new fund. Mr. Shihata is mentioned as a possible future head of the agricultural fund. He is a 39-year-old Egyptian-born Kuwaiti who holds a doctorate from the Harvard University Law School.

He has taught international law at Egyptian universities and served as legal adviser to the Kuwait fund for Arab economic development.

Mr. Shihata, who has been in Vienna since August, said: "Here I am, administering $800 million with two professional people and two secretaries." This could be done, he explained, because the OPEC fund was working with existing international agencies rather than building a new bureaucracy.

The OPEC fund has earmarked an additional $200 million for balance of payments support for the 45 "most severely affected" countries. No decision has yet been taken on how the OPEC fund will spend the remaining $200 million of its present resources.

"We are shopping around for projects," said Mr. Shihata.

Nepal Narcotics Unit To Enforce Drug Ban

KATMANDU, Nepal, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Nepal will soon set up a narcotics control office to oversee an official ban on the sale and use of drugs in the country, a government spokesman said.

Nepal in the last two years has sought to rid itself of its image as a haven for addicts. A ban on sale and use of hashish and marijuana was imposed in 1974 but it has remained unimplemented because of a shortage of manpower. The law provides for a maximum penalty of 14 years in jail for offenders. It applies to both Nepalese and foreigners.

Production Up In Oil States

(Continued from Page 1)

ernor of OPEC. "The companies are buying in anticipation."

Kuwaiti production is now running at more than 2 million barrels a day, after having dropped as low as 1.5 million.

In Saudi Arabia, demand has pushed the price up from the OPEC standard of $11.51 a barrel to as much as $11.65, experts here report. In addition, the producers are often demanding immediate cash instead of allowing a 30 to 60-day grace period for payments.

Emirates Want Rise

TOKYO, Nov. 9 (AP).—The oil minister of the United Arab Emirates said today his country plans to propose a less than 10-per-cent increase of the price of crude oil at the OPEC meeting in December.

Mani al-Otaiba, UAE minister of petroleum, told reporters that OPEC has no choice but to decide on a price rise at the meeting, but that his country would not support a rise of more than 10 per cent. The price rise should be minimized so that the world economic recovery will not be affected, he said.

The minister came to Japan to attend a two-day seminar, under the theme of "Cooperation Between Japan and the Arab World."

© Los Angeles Times.

Alternate Energy Sources

PARIS, Nov. 9 (UPI).—The International Energy Agency decided today that its member nations will step up their effort to cut down on oil imports and rapidly develop substitute sources of energy.

The decision was announced after a two-day meeting of the managing board of IEA, which groups the United States, West Germany, Britain, Japan and 15 other major non-Communist industrial nations.

French Assembly Votes $12 Billion For Arms in '77

PARIS, Nov. 9 (IHT).—The National Assembly approved today a $12-billion defense budget for next year, including a special $250-million appropriation for supplementary military equipment.

Defense Minister Yvon Bourges told the assembly during the debate that in spite of the government's austerity plan, the military budget for 1977 would increase by 16.8 per cent from this year, compared with an overall 13.8-per-cent increase of the national budget.

The increases occurred despite the efforts to cut military costs by reducing the number of troops stationed abroad. France has announced that it would withdraw 10,000 troops stationed in West Germany this fall.

The $250-million supplementary increase was made after the assembly's Military Commission criticized the government's authorization for new equipment. This money will be used for acquisition of 20 Mirage F-1s for the air force, 30 AMX tanks for the army and a navy supply tanker.

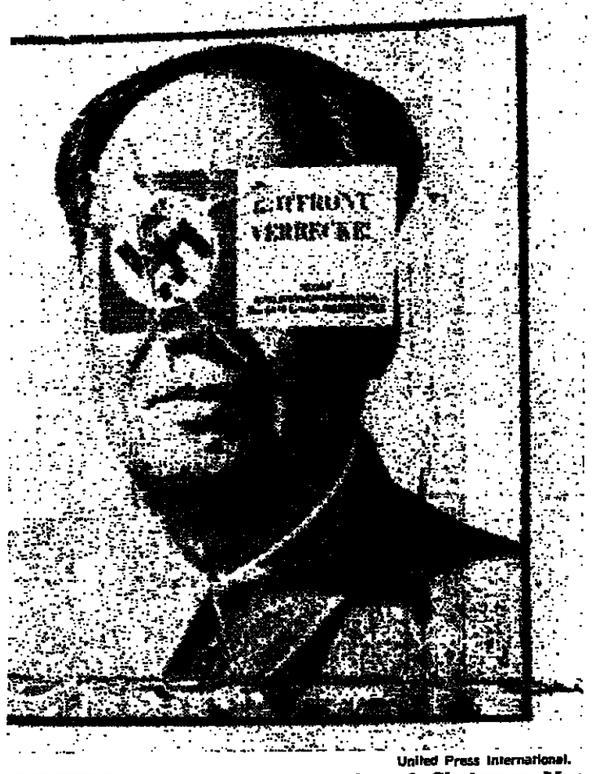
The defense outlay approved today amounts to about 17 per cent of the national budget. Current plans are to increase defense spending to one fifth of the national budget by 1982.

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Gaza Cholera Case

TEL AVIV, Nov. 9 (AP).—Health officials have reported a case of cholera in the occupied Gaza Strip, the fifth case in Israeli-controlled territory in three weeks.

egreichen Mao Tsetung



United Press International.

MARKING 1938 TERROR—A poster of Chairman Mao in Frankfurt is pasted over with a neo-Nazi notice.

Neo-Nazis Mark 1938 Terror Date

FRANKFURT, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Neo-Nazis demonstrated today—the 38th anniversary of anti-Jewish riots—by raising a Nazi flag 50 meters on a smokestack and by decorating the city with propaganda leaflets. On "Crystal Night," Nov. 9, 1938, Nazis staged widespread attacks on Jewish property.

Police reported today that unidentified persons had raised the red, white and black banner on the smokestack of a power station near Frankfurt University's Physical Training Institute. "The flag failed to unfurl, so few passersby actually saw it," a police spokesman said.

Elsewhere in Frankfurt, Nazi posters were glued to ticket-vending machines, lamp posts and walls. The hand-sized posters, depicting a swastika, said in German: "We are here again. Red front perish. Don't buy from Jews."

The posters were signed: "National Socialist German Workers Party, Foreign Organization, Lincoln, Box 6414, Nebraska, U.S.A." The National Socialist German Workers party was the official name of Hitler's Nazi party.

Six years ago neo-Nazis burned down a Jewish old peoples' home in Munich. Since then there have been several anti-Jewish incidents—especially in Frankfurt, where the majority of the anti-Jewish violence was concentrated on Crystal Night.

Two days ago, 800 Nazi supporters, dressed in black shirts and wearing Nazi insignia, held a six-hour rally in Mannheim to honor Nazi war heros.

Rhodesia Regime Encouraged By Military Success, Vorster

(Continued from Page 1)

after the new year. He said it would take at least that long for the insurgents to regroup and resupply.

The well-planned attack hit five border camps, mainly equipment-storage sites, and two large bases. Because of well-laid psychological groundwork, the raid did not result in a political controversy like the one ignited by the only other serious offensive, one launched early in August, when at least 340 were killed.

Rhodesian officials provided abundant evidence in advance that the guerrilla war had escalated to almost twice the dimensions of just two months earlier—despite the fact that the government had agreed to black-majority rule and negotiations in Geneva with the African nationalists.

Although the government will not issue official statistics concerning casualties on either side, well-informed sources said that only two Rhodesian soldiers were killed in the offensive.

Military leaders now say, with new confidence, that the hot-pursuit action proves their long-time contention—that the Rhodesian Army can contain the guerrillas in the way that the British were able to control insurgents in Malaya (now Malaysia) for 12 years.

Basis of Strategy

Rhodesia is counting on Britain's Malayan strategy to work again. Its operation is based almost entirely on concepts developed in the Malayan campaign, where several key Rhodesian officers fought.

Gen. Peter Walls, the Rhodesian-born career officer who is commander of the army, trained and led a Rhodesian unit that played a major part in Britain's success against Communist insurgents in Malaya. And Maj. Gen. John Hickman, the army's chief of staff, was awarded the Military Cross for distinguished service in Malaya.

More important, perhaps, is the fact that the Rhodesian African Rifles—African regular troops—also served in the Malayan counterinsurgency campaign. They now form the most active unit in Rhodesia's own counterinsurgency campaign.

The army's anti-guerrilla strategy involves four major programs:

- To dominate small communities in the countryside and build up a feeling of security which should result in an increasing flow of information.
- To break up the "Communist organizations" in these areas.
- To isolate the "bandits" from their food and supply lines.
- To destroy the guerrillas by forcing them to attack the Rhodesian Army on their own ground.

A key element involves the "protected villages," guarded enclosures where more than 200,000 rural Africans have been moved, to deny the guerrillas access to the population on whom their survival and success depend. The government has set out to improve the conditions of the Africans in these new villages and win their support.

Among the improvements that the Rhodesians list are piped water, health facilities, electricity, music on a public-address system, improved agricultural techniques and more schools.

But Rhodesia's campaign, in comparison to Britain's operation in Malaya, is much more costly, is harder to staff with a manpower pool of only 270,000 whites, involves a much larger area that is harder to seal off and control, involves majority support for the guerrillas (unlike the situation in Malaya) and must be conducted against the background of UN sanctions, which were not involved in Malaya.

A local journalist, who is a reservist in the Rhodesian Army, observed: "The Malayan strategy may enable us to hold the terrorists, but I doubt we will ever defeat them."

14 More Are Slain

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Six members of a road gang working near Rhodesia's border with Mozambique were robbed and killed by African nationalist guerrillas yesterday, military sources said today. They also said a Canadian—one of several hundred foreigners recruited as soldiers—was slain.

The sources said the work gang was tarring a road in the Honde Valley when a guerrilla group captured the six, tied their hands behind their backs and shot them.

In another incident yesterday, in the Chipinga area of southeastern Rhodesia, security forces shot dead eight guerrillas who, the sources said, had been part of a group responsible for killing 12 African members of a fence-erecting squad last month. Two of the guerrillas were said to be women. It was the first indication that women are fighting with the nationalists.

Economic Contrasts

2 Distinct Nations Emerging On Cyprus After Invasion

By Steven V. Roberts

NICOSIA, Nov. 9 (NYT).—For all practical purposes the sovereign and independent state of Cyprus has ceased to exist. Cyprus is two nations now, one controlled by ethnic Greeks, the other by ethnic Turks.

It is almost impossible even to make a telephone call between the sectors. A Greek and a Turk, old friends who both live in Nicosia, met for the first time in years recently—at a trade fair in West Germany.

More than two years after Turkish troops invaded and split the island, the two nations present some striking contrasts. On the Turkish side, which consists of 20 per cent of the population of 700,000 and 40 per cent of the territory, the economy is almost stagnant and the government is broke, but the people seem relieved and even hopeful.

"The Greeks kept us down all the time, and now we want to do things for ourselves," said Necati Sager, head of public information. "It's a childish feeling, but it's very important. People know that the Greek pressures are not on them now."

Cloud of Uncertainty

On the Greek side unemployment is down, exports are up, the hotels are full. But the economic boom has not dispelled a lingering cloud of uncertainty.

"Anybody that has friends or family abroad and can afford to go will go," a journalist said. "What we see now is a long struggle, and we cannot have any hope for a final settlement that gives us confidence about the future, especially about our children. Everyone seems to be thinking about the future of their children."

The Turkish Cypriots feel that the only way to guarantee their independence and security is to sever all ties with the Greek side. High white walls have been built along the border to thwart trade, smuggling, espionage and even conversation. Cypriot money is being squeezed out of the economy, and Greeks are being squeezed out of their homes.

As a result, Turkish Cypriots are completely dependent on their motherland, as they call it. Turkish aid keeps their institutions functioning. Their planes fly only to Turkey, their telephones are linked only to Turkey, their leaders travel on Turkish passports.

Political Favoritism

Moreover, the ethnic Turks have not been able to utilize most of the economic assets captured during the war. Few know how to manage a plastics factory, run a large hotel or export oranges, and those who do know have sometimes been edged out by political favoritism.

Such problems have been aggravated by the Greek side's international boycott campaign. Tourist agencies refuse to deal with Turkish-Cypriot hotels, air and shipping lines refuse to use Turkish-Cypriot ports and archaeologists refuse to dig in Turkish-Cypriot soil.

There are some bright spots for the ethnic Turks. Some big companies have started selling direct to Turkish merchants, bypassing Greek agents. Construction has stepped up. The wheat and barley crops have produced a surplus.

Ahmet Hassan, a fabrics merchant, said that tourists from Turkey were coming regularly and buying goods they could not find back home. In addition, he said, ethnic Turks no longer have to compete with Greek merchants, so they have more customers.

Above all, ethnic Turks said they feel more confident. "The Greeks say we used to live like brothers, but it was not so," Mr. Hassan maintained. "Before 1974, I used to drive to my parents' village, and to get there I had to drive through the Greek area. When I got back I felt relieved. I always had the feeling that something might happen."

'Big Achievement'

"Before 1974 our economy was zero," Mr. Sager noted. "Take our citrus crop. We exported very little this year, but to us it was a big achievement. We handled the whole thing, from start to finish, by ourselves, without the Greeks."

Across the truce line monitored by the United Nations peace force, the ethnic Greeks boast about their economic recovery. Air-passenger traffic is running double that of last year and freight traffic has tripled. Unemployment has dropped from 35 per cent to 15 per cent and foreign currency reserves are as high as before the war. Merchants and traders find the war has forced them to find new markets and new products.

Economists worry that the boom depends partly on a good harvest and on an influx of wealthy Lebanese. Tactics that could alter quickly. Many Cypriot goods are [illegible] abroad because wages [illegible] have remained stable, but the unions threaten to [illegible] pay increases next year.

Italian Back Role of Red In Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

Andreotti's austerity plan to [illegible] Italy's economy back [illegible] ance?

That depends, Mr. Carli [illegible] plies, on the government's [illegible] cess in actually redistributing [illegible] sources for personal consumption into investment. It is a matter of political authority, not [illegible] economics, Mr. Carli explains, and it "requires the participation of all parties, [illegible] unions." That specifically excludes the Communist party and the unions affiliated with it.

What Does It Mean?

"Participation" is one of the carefully nuanced words [illegible] which Italian politics [illegible] Does it mean Cabinet [illegible] immediately for Communists? Mr. Carli leaves the [illegible] method of participation to [illegible] politicians; he is talking [illegible] the substance of power.

But would the inclusion of Communists in the Cabinet [illegible] off another panic flight of [illegible] capital, like the one last year before the elections? Mr. Carli doubts that. It would attract attention, but he does not think it would be a disaster. Italian investors are already well aware of the Communists' influence.

Americans—particularly Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—see the Communists' rising influence as a sign of dangerous instability in Italy.

But the striking thing about the climate here is that a great many Italians—including the country's most eminent business spokesman—think that the reality is exactly the opposite. According to Mr. Carli, stability for [illegible] now requires a larger role for the Communist party.

Final Touches on Plan

ROME, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Andreotti today put the [illegible] touches on a harsh package of economic steps prior to a crucial parliamentary debate tomorrow.

After exhaustive meetings the last 48 hours with political and union leaders, Mr. Andreotti faces the final test for his austerity measures tomorrow amid warning strikes called by the three main unions and final demands by party leaders on what should be included.

Mr. Andreotti faced sharp criticism from his own Christian Democrat party at a meeting of the party council in Rome this afternoon to approve the document he will place before Parliament. The Communist and Socialist parties also met to discuss their final position after separate meetings with Mr. Andreotti.

A general strike called for the Rome region by Communist and non-Communist unions alike will affect transportation, industry, commerce, schools and movie houses tomorrow. The walkout is one in a series organized by the unions, crippling one region at a time as a way of protesting growing unemployment and economic decline.

Egypt Cabinet Regrouped

(Continued from Page 1)

least $800 million more debt this year just to meet the overdue interest obligations.

Until now, foreign banks have been forgiving the delayed interest payments in hope that the rich oil countries would come to the rescue with large cash grants and loans. But despite optimistic talk, no aid has materialized.

House in Order

Both Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, the two main potential benefactors, have made no secret that they are withholding aid, and loans until Egypt gets its economic house in order, and both are known to have pressured Mr. Sadat to get rid of Mr. Ismail.

Today's Cabinet reorganization, while largely a reshuffling of old hands in the Sadat government, brought in an old-new face in Mr. Kaissouny, and it is believed that his presence will go part of the way toward reassuring not only the Arab oil barons, but the international banking community as well.

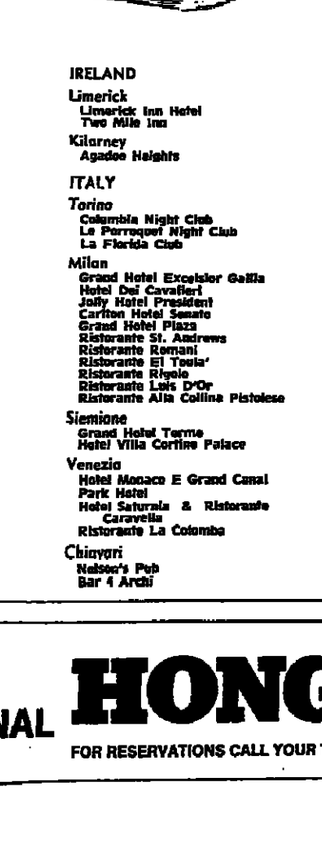
But in the view of most observers, the task of reorganization and economic development in Egypt is so complex that Mr. Kaissouny's chances of bringing order out of the present chaos are rated at less than 50-50.

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Unfortunately, this slow process occasionally makes Jack Daniel's hard to find in some areas. The restaurants, bars and hotels listed below, however, are a few of the places where it is in plentiful supply. At these establishments, scotch drinkers may find that they agree with drinkers of American whiskey on the smoothness of Jack Daniel's.



BELGIUM
Brussels: Hilton Hotel; Hotel Amigo; Hotel Royal Windsor
Antwerp: Quality Inn Hotel
Wepion: G.B. Motor Hotel

BRITAIN
London: Carlton Tower Hotel; Intercontinental Hotel; Wheelers Ltd.

DENMARK
Brabrand: Mosquito Bodega; Aarslev Kro
Frederikssund: Hotel Isefjord; Jagthornet
Copenhagen: Hubertus; Kro Vesterbros Torv
Vejle: Hotel Australia; Hedegaarden
Arhus: Rest. Rotteshuliet; Viking Bolhus; Windsor Pub; Soren Brown's Bodega

FRANCE
Paris: Le Sherwood; Le Vieux Bistrot Notre Dame; Rest. Nicolas; Rose Bod
Melun: Auberge Vaygrain
Meaux: Hotel de la Sirène
Toulon: Le Grand Hôtel; La Tartane Bar
Le Lavandou: Le Paradise Bar
St. Tropez: Le Byblos Hôtel Rest.
Nancy: Rest. Taverne Stanislas; Rest. La Foy; Gd Hôtel Concorde; Bar A Bagatelle
Marseille: Hôtel P.L.M. Terminus; Rest. Le Caribou; Rest. L'Epaiserie
Aix-en-Provence: La Rotonde

GERMANY
Berlin: Hotel Palace Im Europa-Center; Hotel Kempinski Berlin; Hotel Seehof; Rest. Maître
Bremen: Hotel Columbus; Hasenbürener Krug
Hannover: Hotel Intercontinental
Kassel: Hotel Holiday-Inn; Schloss-Hotel-Wilhelmshohe
Duesseldorf: Hotel Hilton

HOLLAND
Amsterdam: Hotel Krasnapolsky; Amercain Hotel; Victoria Hotel

IRELAND
Limerick: Limerick Inn Hotel; Two Mile Inn
Kilarney: Agadoe Heights

ITALY
Torino: Columbia Night Club; Le Porroquet Night Club; La Florida Club
Milan: Grand Hotel Excelsior Galia; Hotel Dei Cavalieri; Jolly Hotel President; Carlton Hotel Senato; Grand Hotel Plaza; Ristorante St. Andrews; Ristorante Romani; Ristorante El Toula'; Ristorante Rigolo; Ristorante Luis D'Or; Ristorante Alla Collina Pistolese
Siemione: Grand Hotel Terme; Hotel Villa Cortine Palace
Venezia: Hotel Monaco E Grand Canal; Park Hotel; Hotel Saturnia & Ristorante Caravella; Ristorante La Colomba
Chianyari: Nelson's Pub; Bar 4 Archi
San Remo: Grandhotel Royal; Hotel Savoia; Osteria Del Marinaio; Ristorante Caravella Pesci Vivi; Casino Municipale; Night Club Number One
Rome: Hotel Ritz & Sporting; La Grand Hotel de Rome; Ristorante El Toula'; Ristorante Hosteria Dell' Orso; Caffe' Greco; Night Club 84

MALTA
Sliema: Wells Tanpo; Surfside Inn; Maandrabank Hotel; Caravelle
Valletta: Eddie's Bar; F. Ellul

SPAIN
Madrid: Rest. La Pergola; Sachar Club; River Club; Hotel Barajas; Bolte Cimfas; Hotel Palace; Hotel Ritz; Hotel Villamagna; Hotel Plaza; Hotel Wellington; Hotel Gran Via; Hotel Malle-Madrid; Hotel Malle-Castilla; Discoteca Bocaccio; Discoteca Mau-Mau
Barcelona: Complejo Gastronomico Afalaya; Don Chufo; Bar Fuji-Yama; Metamorfosis; Pizzaria La Mamma; Bocaccio Sala de Fiestas
Salou: Bar Briadiz; Rest. Rompeodas; Bar Metropol
San Sebastian: Bar Tiro de Pichon; Drasser Spectros Bar
Fuenterrabia: Hostal P. Jaizkibel; R. Club de Golf
Logrono: Cafeteria La Granja; Robinson Pub; Cafeteria Ibiza; Villa Iregua; Meson La Merced; Alfred Club; Peter y Jhon

SWITZERLAND
Zurich: Bar Crazy Horse; Bar Club Golden Life; Chosen Aum Club; Rest. Bar Club Down Town; Hazyland Night Club; Rest. Parmentier; Kongresshaus; Bar An-An
Lucerne: Hotel Montana; Hotel National; Hotel Lucernerhof; Hotel Schweizerhof; Hotel Dancing Bar Hirschen
Genève: Cabaret-Night Club Maxim's; Mayfair Club; Rest. Cercle des Vieux Grenadiers; Rest. de La Mouette; Hotel Richemond
Bâle: Club 59; Rest. Lord Nelson; Dancing & Night Club Clara

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Over Chances in 1977 Elections

Catalan Catches 'Slightly Cocky Mood'

By James M. Markham

ARCELONA, Nov. 9 (NYT)— opposition will win in Cata- and it will lose in the rest Spain," said Josep Andreu lo with a vigorous puff on his r. "I think it is quite pos-

e former chief justice of the autonomous Province of ona, who is now organizing Socialist party, caught the e, even slightly cocky mood pain's second city.

nerging from a period of sus- r about the chances of get- anything from the central authority in Madrid, Catalonia's agile politicians are warily preparing for the elections promised next year by the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez.

Price for Participation

For the record, every political group from the region's strong Communist party to its ill-defined centrists is demanding the return of the *generalitat*, the autonomous government given Catalonia under the second republic, as a price for participation in the elections.

But privately, leaders of some of the groups acknowledge that Catalans will vote anyway, hoping to wrest from Madrid their historic regional rights.

"We will go to the elections," a leading centrist said. "For our people, who have not had elections in 38 years, we cannot declare a boycott. They will not understand."

Catalonia, as Catalans are quick to tell an outsider, is a special place in Spain. Highly industrialized, it produces a third of the country's gross national product with a sixth of its population. Yet under the Franco regime, Catalan wealth was funneled to Madrid, which was developed as a rival industrial zone.

Catalans, endowed with their own language and culture, consider themselves the most sophisticated of Spaniards. Barcelona, their centerpiece, is considered Spain's most "European" city.

New Confrontation

With elections on the horizon, Catalonia's peculiar political makeup could set the stage for another of the confrontations between autonomy-minded Barcelona and centralizing Madrid that have erupted throughout Spanish history.

For, as Mr. Andreu Abello noted, the Catalan opposition parties —which maneuver elegantly among themselves but unite against Madrid—stand a good chance of winning a solid victory.

A Catalan right-of-center party would be left of center anywhere else in Spain. Catalans attribute the absence of a strong rightist faction to their political closeness to Europe and to the fact that Franco's repression of Catalan nationalism fell heavily on the Catalan upper classes.

Thus Jordi Pujol, a leading banker and publisher, was arrested, beaten and jailed for two and a half years after a concert audience broke into a traditional Catalan hymn during a Franco visit to Barcelona in 1960.

Mr. Pujol, who heads an important group called Democratic Convergence, now works in uneasy tandem with Catalonia's Communist party, called the Unified Socialist party.

There is speculation in Mr. Pujol's camp that Catalonia will produce a strong Communist party, a weak Socialist movement and a fairly strong center-left.

...espite Church Ban, Service ...or Franco Set by Veterans

...RID, Nov. 9 (Reuters)— ...'s right-wing Confederation ...rd War Veterans said today ...ould go ahead with plans to ...a memorial service here on ...0, the first anniversary of ...eralissimo Francisco Franco's ..., despite a church ban.

...ente Cardinal Enrique y ...ieos, the liberal archbishop ...adrid, banned the veterans ...holding a mass in the Plaza ...riente, where Gen. Franco used to address rallies, fearing it would be turned into an anti-government political rally.

"If we cannot hold a mass, we shall pray anyway in the Plaza de Oriente," said a spokesman for the confederation, which claims 600,000 members.

"I do not think we need the archbishop's permission to pray."

Valley of the Fallen

The mass had been planned to coincide with a government-organized memorial service at Gen. Franco's tomb in the Valley of the Fallen, 30 miles from Madrid. Ultra-rightists accuse the government of betraying Gen. Franco with its plans to hold general elections open to all parties except the Communists next year.

Confederation sources said they expected about 100,000 persons to attend the Plaza de Oriente service. The government has not said whether it will allow the veterans' gathering.

But political observers said a negative reply would upset the extreme right at a time when Premier Adolfo Suarez is wooing ultra-rightist support in the Cortes (parliament).

The Cortes this month will debate the government's proposals to set up a two-house parliament by universal, direct and secret suffrage.

Meanwhile, in Seville, police released four leftist opposition politicians after questioning.

The four—two Communists, a Socialist and a Maoist—were picked up yesterday after speaking at a Seville University gathering on opposition policies and preparations for a one-day general strike on Friday.

...dat, Qadhafi ...ree to Meet, ...afat Reports

...IRO, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Presi- Anwar Sadat and Libyan r Moamer Qadhafi will meet bid to resolve their long- ...ing differences, Palestinian ...ila leader Yassir Arafat today.

. Arafat, who has made sev- trips to Libya and Egypt g the past weeks in an to mediate Libyan-Egyptian ...ences, said he had been suc- ...l in arranging the meeting.

...e two Presidents have re- ...ed to my efforts and agreed ...eet," Mr. Arafat told the ...n news agency before flying ...airo today with a Libyan ...stion to begin preparatory ... for the Sadat-Qadhafi ...ing.

...e preliminary talks will ... in Cairo "during the last ... of this month, which I hope ...be the beginning of a new ...er in the relations between two brotherly countries," Arafat said.



United Press International.

IT'S STARTED—Men pushing an automobile from a parking spot in La Porte, Ind., after first genuine snowfall of the season—10 inches—hit U.S. Midwest.

...A-Supplier Nations Meeting Again on Controls

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (NYT). —The Nuclear Suppliers' Conference, which has grown from 7 to 15 countries in the last year, will meet Thursday and Friday in London to discuss ways of improving controls to curb the spread of the capability of making atomic weapons.

Ford administration officials and European diplomats said yesterday that a degree of harmony had developed recently among the major countries that export nuclear technology as a result of recent policy statements by France and the United States.

However, these officials acknowledge that until President-elect Jimmy Carter takes office in January, it will be difficult for the supplier nations to do more than discuss the critical nuclear policy issues in general terms.

Mr. Carter has spoken out for highly restrictive international controls on the export of nuclear technology, especially with regard to commercial facilities for reprocessing spent uranium fuel into plutonium—from which atomic weapons can be made.

Indian Blast

The conference was initiated two years ago in great secrecy by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in response to India's detonation of an atomic device. The Indians used know-how and materials ostensibly acquired for peaceful purposes from the United States and Canada.

At that time France was negotiating to sell nuclear reprocessing facilities to South Korea and Pakistan, and West Germany was negotiating to sell reprocessing equipment and other nuclear facilities to Brazil.

The South Korean deal was quashed by United States intervention last winter. But the France-Pakistan and West Germany-Brazil deals are still on.

The reprocessing issue has been at the center of the nuclear supplier discussions from the outset.

Limited Guidelines

However, until now the supplier countries have been able to agree only on a limited set of guidelines that prohibit the use of exported materials for atomic explosions and require special restraints on the transfer of reprocessing or fuel enrichment facilities.

These guidelines were adopted in January by the seven founding members of the conference: the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, the Soviet Union, Canada and Japan.

At the next meeting in June six more countries joined the conference after adopting the guidelines. They were: Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, Italy, East Germany and Czechoslovakia. Since then Switzerland and Poland have joined.

Ford administration officials said that with France and the United States moving together on sensitive nuclear exports, the only major supplier country that has yet to declare itself in favor of restraint is West Germany.

Group Is Formed To Warn the U.S. On Soviet Policies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (WP). —A group of former high-level government executives has been formed to sound the alarm to the U.S. public about what they consider dangerous Soviet policies.

The group—called the Committee on the Present Danger—will challenge President-elect Jimmy Carter and anybody else who tries to cut the U.S. defense budget next year.

Paul Nitze, former deputy secretary of defense who helped organize the committee, said its objective is to achieve "a clear understanding by the populace of what's going on" in the world as a result of Soviet expansionism.

Chairmen of the tax-exempt committee will be Henry Fowler, secretary of the Treasury in the Johnson and Kennedy administrations; Lane Kirkland, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, and David Packard, deputy secretary of defense from 1969 to 1971.

Eugene Rostow, former under secretary of state for political affairs under President Lyndon B. Johnson, was another organizer of the committee.

Former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger encouraged Mr. Rostow to organize the committee, Mr. Rostow said, but has not yet made up his mind about joining it. Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk has joined, Mr. Rostow said.

Free Education For GI Enlistees Ends on Dec. 31

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP).— Future veterans of the U.S. armed forces are going to have to give a little if they want the government to help put them through college or graduate school when they return to civilian life.

Men and women who join the services after Dec. 31 will not be entitled automatically to the lucrative education benefits accruing to current servicemen and all veterans in recent years.

But the Pentagon and the Veterans Administration are gearing up for an experimental new education program that will provide benefits for servicemen who are willing to put aside at least $50 a month for their own educational fund.

Under the new program, those who join the military after Dec. 31 can gain the new educational benefits by contributing $50 to $75 a month to the VA, up to a limit of $2,700 over the individual's military career. The government will match the contributions with $2 for each $1 invested.

Mrs. Gandhi to Carter: India Seeks Better Ties

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (UPI). —In a congratulatory message to President-elect Jimmy Carter, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has expressed a desire to improve relations with the United States, the Indian Embassy has announced.

A press release said that Indian Ambassador Kewal Singh conveyed the congratulatory message, plus a separate congratulation from Indian President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, to Mr. Carter at Plains, Ga.

Java Volcano Active

JAKARTA, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Java's most active volcano, Merapi, shot clouds of gas thousands of feet into the air and showered volcanic ash on the city of Magelang over the weekend, the Antara news agency reported.

F-14 Salvage Cost Held $1.7 Million

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 9 (AP).— Navy spokesmen say it may cost $1.7 million to raise an F-14 Tomcat jet fighter from the 1,800-foot-deep seabed off Scotland, the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot reported.

The plane rolled from the deck of the carrier John F. Kennedy two months ago as the jet was being prepared for a catapult launch. Both crew members ejected safely. The plane's top-secret Phoenix missile was recovered Oct. 30.

The Navy said bad weather barred any attempt to raise the $16-million Tomcat over the weekend. Earlier, two attempts to raise the jet with cables failed when they snapped.

Corsica Blasts, Strike Protest French Arrests

BASTIA, Corsica, Nov. 9 (AP). —Extremists blew up two French television vans and many businesses shut down across Corsica today as part of "Operation Dead Island," a 24-hour protest against France's detention in Lyons of five hunger-striking Corsican autonomists.

The five, sent to a Lyons jail for the Sept. 7 destruction of a Boeing 707 at Ajaccio airport, have refused to eat since Oct. 21. They were hospitalized Thursday in grave condition and have been fed intravenously. Autonomist groups launched "Operation Dead Island" in hopes of pressuring French authorities into freeing the prisoners pending trial.

Strauss to Quit As Chairman Of Democrats

Calls False Reports Of Rift With Carter

By Myra MacPherson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (WP). —Robert Strauss, the Democratic national chairman, announced yesterday that he will leave his post Jan. 21, the day after Jimmy Carter is inaugurated as president.

The Texas lawyer once analyzed the post he has occupied as: "When the party's out of office, you're the head; when a Democrat is president, you're a goddamn clerk."

Mr. Strauss unified the Democratic party after its 1972 defeat with Sen. George McGovern as its presidential candidate.

Mr. Strauss's chief aide, Mark Siegel, predicted yesterday that there would be a "clean sweep" of the top Democratic National Committee offices. He plans to leave with Mr. Strauss and committee treasurer Edward Bennett Williams has announced that he would not stay after January.

Mr. Strauss said that he has recommended no one to Mr. Carter to succeed him and he fully expects that the new president will "exercise his right" to staff the committee with his own people.

Tour of Duty

Mr. Strauss, who will divide his time between his Dallas law firm and its Washington branch, said, "I've done my tour of duty for four years and I'm tired. I'm looking forward to private life."

He characterized as "totally inaccurate" the opinion of some top-level Democrats that that he had been "totally excluded" from major campaign decisions by Mr. Carter and his Georgia-based operatives.

"That's a lot of typical Washington foolishness. I never had a better political relationship than I had with Carter. I was in touch with him three or four times a week; I always had more involvement than I could take care of... We've got a lot to get done. I will be helping plan the inauguration. I think he's going to be a magnificent president."

Killer Asks Execution; Utah Court Delays It

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 9 (AP).—The Utah Supreme Court issued a stay of execution yesterday for convicted killer Gary Mark Gilmore, despite two requests by Gilmore that he be shot by a firing squad as scheduled in seven days.

The court did not specify the length of the delay, which was requested by two court-appointed attorneys. The court said it would review the case before deciding the length of the stay. The execution had been set for next Monday and the stay occurred the same day that Gilmore had sent the court the second of two requests that he be executed on schedule.

Michigan House Seats

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (IHT). —The results of two congressional races in Michigan arrived too late for inclusion in early editions of the Nov. 4 International Herald Tribune. Garry Brown, a Republican, was the winner in the 3d Congressional District, Harold Sawyer, Republican, in the 5th.



Robert Strauss

U.S. Unit Orders Full Hearings on A-Peril Charges

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (WP). —The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has issued a series of orders to insure that allegations by commission employees of safety problems at nuclear power plants will be considered.

The action, taken in three different memorandums, occurred after two congressional committees began investigating charges by several NRC scientists and engineers that their warnings about nuclear safety problems were being ignored by their superiors.

The commission employees said that the most serious of the safety problems, which are highly technical in nature, could lead to equipment failure at nuclear plants and the possible release of lethal radioactivity into the environment.

Some of the problems, the scientists said, involve possible metal fracture under a combination of high pressure and low temperature, electrical failure, fire and failures in safety systems.

A-Licensing Resumed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP). —The commission also announced it has resumed full licensing of new nuclear power plants, ending a three-month suspension because of two U.S. Court of Appeals decisions.

The NRC said it was resuming licensing on a conditional basis because of a new rule it proposed to cover the criticisms and subsequent court action.

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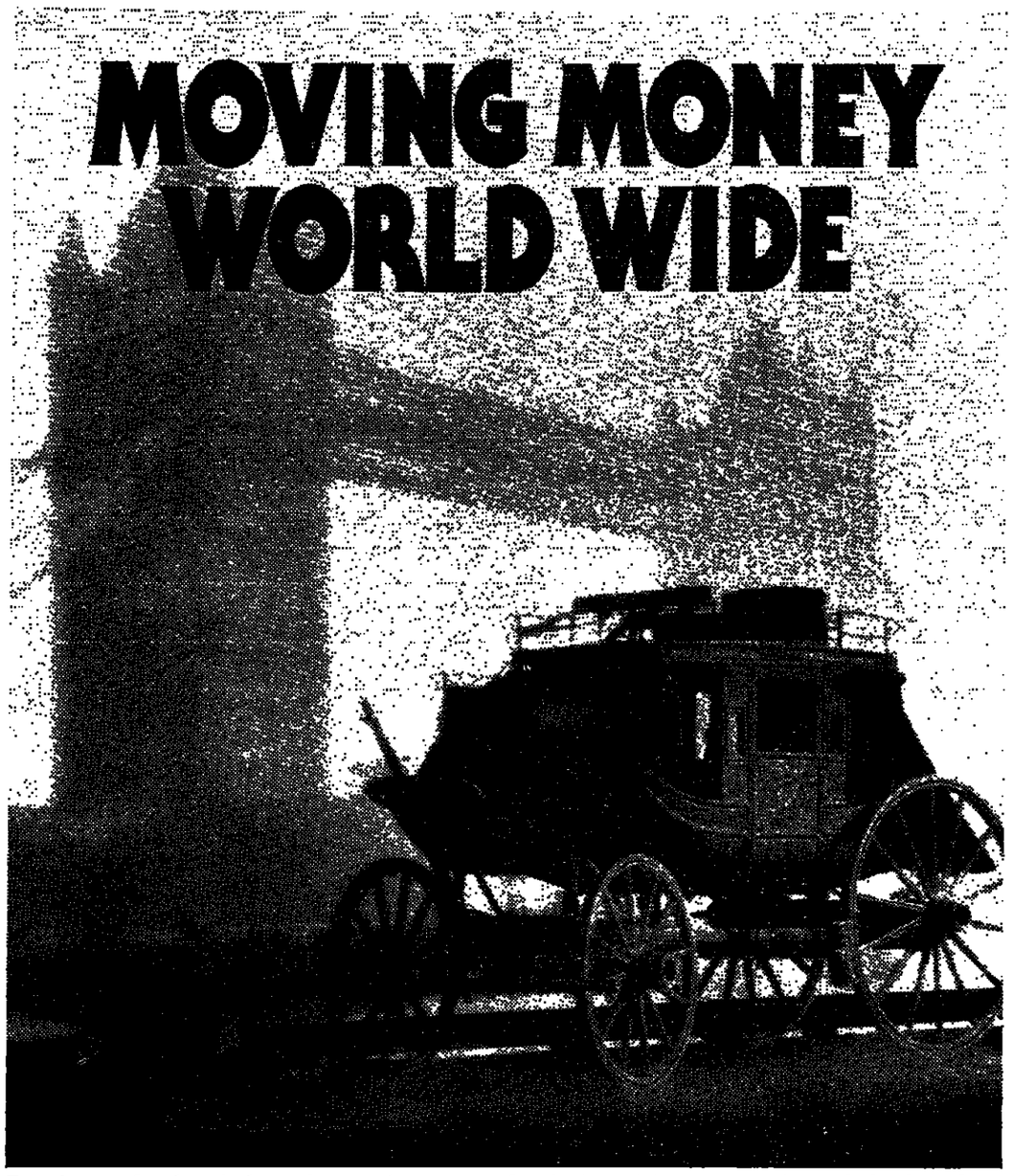
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A City of Quiet Resignation

Dresden Still Rebuilding After '45 Raid

By Craig R. Whitney

DRESDEN, East Germany, Nov. 9 (NYT).—Arthur Lobel, a lathe operator in the government-run Saxon Machinery plant here, has just moved into a two-room apartment in a new six-floor building. The streets are unfinished and rutted and there is no landscaping. But the work of reconstruction is never ended in Dresden.

The baroque splendors of the Saxon capital were almost obliterated in a firestorm after one of the heaviest British-U.S. bombing raids of World War II, on Feb. 13, 1945. The Communist government that took power after the war will not have finished rebuilding until the end of this century.

"We don't hold it against the Americans," Mr. Lobel said, recalling the night in which 35,000 people were killed. "The city was bombed because of the government we had then. The German people were responsible for what happened."

He says he has become "another man" since then. Dresden, too, is not what it was, and some scars will remain forever.

Today it seems to be a city of private lives, led in quiet resignation. The palaces on the Elbe River are half-reconstructed, half-ruined, and in what used to be the commercial center, the Prager-strasse, massive rectangular blocks of modern apartments seem lost among yawning empty spaces cleared of wreckage.

Mr. Lobel saw which way the wind was blowing in 1945 when the Soviet Army marched into the rubble, and he joined the East German Communist party the following year, when he was 21.

Rebuilding the City

"We rebuilt the city stone by stone, with our own hands," he says, "and we're proud of what we did, but we never could have done it without the help of the Soviet people."

What he has achieved in the tiny apartment—a small bedroom almost filled by the double bed, a living room dominated by an enormous antique television-radio set and a bathroom he shows off for its washing machine and dryer—is material comfort to dull the memory of the years of chaos right after 1945.

He seems to want for nothing. "I'm happy with my job," he says. "I have work, no worries, and that's all I want." He brings home $95 a week and pays only $7 a week in rent, including heat and hot water.

Another Dresdener, not a party member but also content with his life, says:

"The materialistic middle-class mentality is even worse here than it is in West Germany. People want their comfort, and they tune out everything else. The state is so all-pervasive that all they want is to be left alone."

It is almost as if the half-million people who live here expended all their energy in the task of clearing away the rubble and restoring architectural monuments. The castle of the dukes of Saxony is still a scarred ruin. The 19th-century Renaissance-style opera house, designed by Gottfried Semper, has been an empty shell since the night the bombs fell.

"The destruction was so heavy," said the city architect, Heinz Michalk, "that some people thought the city shouldn't be rebuilt at all. Others wanted to sweep away the ruins and create something completely different. We compromised, by maintaining the baroque buildings around the castle and using a modern socialist style for the area outside."

In the Herbert Bochow High School, a modern building in a new town outside the central city, the halls are decorated with children's drawings of Soviet space achievements and a series of collages illustrating "the great friendship of the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union."

Some things have not changed. High on the hills of the north bank, in Oberloschwitz, there is a neighborhood of spacious 19th-century private houses and elegant gardens that belonged to the rich and privileged.

Privileged Living

It is still that way. The opera singer Peter Schreier lives there, as does Rainer Kunad, a 40-year-old composer who has the privilege of travel from East Germany to the West, something most citizens are denied.

He says he bought his little house on the hill through an advertisement, not through connections. The living room is just big enough to hold his black grand piano, a bookshelf and a small stereo set. His four children live in separate rooms upstairs.

"I can write the kind of music I please," he says, and his latest opera, "Lithuanian Keyboards," had its premiere in the Dresden State Theater. He hopes it will become known in the West.

The destruction did reach Oberloschwitz. But a young student at the Technical University remembers that "as kids, we used to play in the ruins, and the smell of fire and smoke will always conjure up that memory for me."

A U.S. major and his enlisted aide, walking down the Prager-strasse the other day, said they were often confronted with cold stares in Dresden. They came from the small Western military observers' mission in Potsdam and may travel, in uniform, through most of East Germany.

"I think people still remember the bombing," the Army major said. "In other cities people will strike up a conversation with you. In Dresden, they just stare."

German Finds Luxurious Car Can Drive Some to Jealousy

MUNICH, Nov. 9 (AP).—How do relatives, neighbors and fellow workers react when a German Herr Durchschnitt—Mister Average—returns from vacation at the wheel of a $20,000 gold-toned Cadillac and offers no explanation of how he got it?

West Germany's automobile club, ADAC, wanted to find out. For the experiment they picked Herbert Koerner, a middle-income, 35-year-old computer programmer who lives with his wife and two young children in a rented house in Munich.

Mr. Koerner normally drives a Volkswagen station wagon, which he temporarily exchanged for the borrowed Cadillac at the end of his vacation.

"They were struck dumb," his wife, Baerbel, said today in describing her neighbors' reaction to the Cadillac, a rarity here which costs more than her husband earns in a year. "They couldn't figure it out. We were never splashy."

"The car formed a wall between us," Mrs. Koerner concluded at the end of the three-week experiment. "We no longer fitted in."

Some residents of their lower middle-class neighborhood began to avoid the Koerners. A neighbor pointedly slammed her house door shut when Mr. Koerner alighted from his borrowed Cadillac—a car that ADAC's member magazine, Motorwelt, described as a "millionaire's auto."

"Been playing roulette?" an undaunted neighbor wanted to know.

Mr. Koerner's father, a retired plant foreman, was so worried about his son's apparent splurging that Herbert Koerner broke his secrecy pledge for the first and only time.

Mr. Koerner set tongues wagging on the job when he drove into the company parking lot. According to ADAC, there was some annoyance expressed on the supervisory level.

"It's gotten to the point where people are coming to work in Cadillacs," one of his superiors was overheard to exclaim, as if to say, "What is the world coming to?"

"Have you become a director?" a fellow worker asked.

"He went crazy on vacation," a secretary said.

Others speculated that Mr. Koerner had won the national lottery, inherited a fortune, made a killing on the stock market or been hired to add mileage, thereby reducing import taxes on the car.

The Koerners discovered certain advantages to driving a prestigious U.S. car.

The doorman who earlier had shooed their small car away from the loading zone outside a luxury hotel had no objections when they parked the Cadillac in the same spot.

They also found that they could park the big car in no-parking zones without being ticketed.

An Alpine resort hotel, which had claimed on the telephone to be fully booked, suddenly came up with a room when the Koerners appeared in their Cadillac.

Suspicious Customs

Customs inspectors at the West German-Austrian border were more suspicious than impressed. Whereas Mr. Koerner always had been waved through the customs control point when he drove his own car, he was stopped and checked on both sides of the border when he crossed with the Cadillac.

After 21 days and 2,610 kilometers, the Koerners let the Cadillac out of the bag at a party thrown for friends and fellow workers.

"They all laughed with relief," Mrs. Koerner said. "I also felt relieved . . . To fit to a car like that, you need money . . . and we just didn't fit, espacially with two small children tagging along . . . I'm very satisfied with our middle-class existence."

The ADAC magazine concluded that, with few exceptions, Mr. Koerner really was not treated better as a Cadillac driver than as a Volkswagen driver.

Story Czar Lived Denied in Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—A Soviet foreign affairs journal has condemned as "a pseudohistorical falsification" a new book by Western writers suggesting that Czar Nicholas II and his family might not have been killed by Bolsheviks in July, 1918.

The book, "The File on the Czar," by Anthony Summers and Tom Mangold, British television journalists, was published recently in Britain and the United States and is largely based on papers discovered by the authors.

In the first Soviet reaction to the book, the weekly Novoye Vremya said in a report from its New York correspondent that it had been deliberately published on the eve of the celebrations of the anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution.



Patrick Hillery

Hillery Wins Presidency in Irish Republ

DUBLIN, Nov. 9 (Reuters)—Patrick Hillery, who is resigning as social affairs commissioner of the European Economic Community, today was declared president-elect of the Irish Republic.

There was no opposition, his name had been the only one submitted when nominations closed today for the presidential election made vacant last month by the sudden resignation of Cearbhall O Dalaigh. Formal declaration attesting to Mr. Hillery's election as president-elect were sent to Premier Liam Cosgrave, Chief Justice Tom O'Higgins and other officials.

Mr. Hillery, nominated by the main opposition party, Fianna Fail is expected to be inaugurated later this month.

Since the Fine Gael-Labour coalition government failed to put up its own candidate, there will be no need for the election which had been provisionally scheduled for Nov. 24.

Mr O Dalaigh quit in October after Defense Minister Patrick Donegan called him "a thundering disgrace" for referring controversial anti-guerrilla legislation to the Supreme Court for a ruling on its constitutionality.

Four Years at EEC

Mr Hillery, 53, has been one of Irish politics since he took up the Common Market appointment four years ago.

First elected to the Irish Parliament in 1951, as a Fianna Fail member for County Clare, he has headed four ministries in governments formed by that party.

He was the republic's foreign minister during the early years of the Northern Ireland crisis when Ireland's relations with Britain were at their lowest ebb.

Before entering politics he was a country doctor in the Atlantic coast town of Milltown-Malbay where his father was also a doctor.

Residents of the town say: "He delivered half the people around here—and his father before him delivered the other half."

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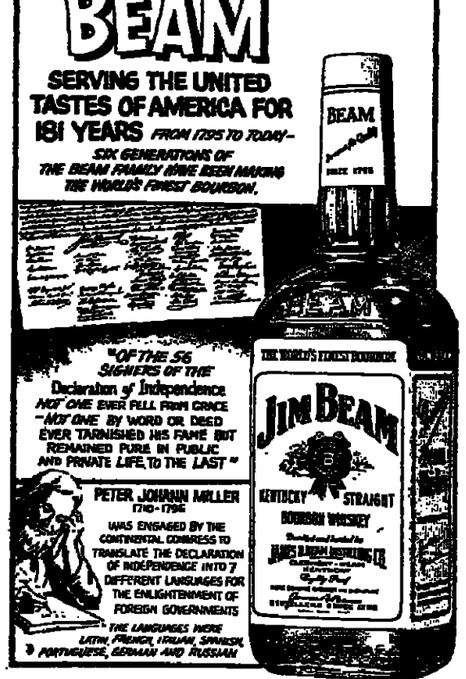
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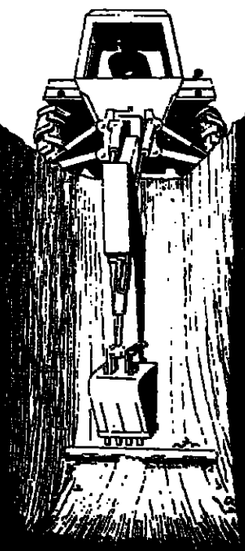
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Obituaries

on Gottfried von Cramm, ed Tennis Player of 1930s

Nov. 9 (UPI).—Baron von Cramm, 67, one known tennis players killed today in accident on the road, West Ger- officials said. Cramm, who had been treatment for a week, from the Mediter- when his car collid- truck about 20 miles Castro. His driver was in the accident, the said.

Cramm was Germany's cessful tennis player and ded as one of the most of his era. He won the singles title in 1934 and held the German title to 1936. He returned he West German singles 1948 and 1949.

s the losing finalist at on between 1935 and ng twice to Briton Fred d on the third occasion layer Donald Budge. — y Wimbledon title came ghen he took the mixed rown with Hilda Krah- Mr. von Cramm's career from 1930 to 1953, and he 23 years he won 82 out of 102 Davis Cup matches in 37 ties.

Many players considered Mr. von Cramm one of the most gentlemanly and sportsmanlike opponents they ever faced, but what should have been the height of his career was marred by World War II.

Mr. von Cramm made no attempt to hide his anti-Nazi feelings, and his views earned him the dislike of Hitler and Himmler. In 1937, shortly after he lost a Davis Cup semifinal match against Donald Budge, the Nazi SS accused him of homosexuality, and he was jailed for several months.

He was freed in 1938, but the furor the charges had caused in the tennis world remained unabated, and the All-England Lawn Tennis Club refused him permission to compete again at Wimbledon.

After the war, Mr. von Cramm played a large role in the rebuilding of West German tennis. After he retired in 1954, he turned to business. At the time of his death he was a partner in a Hamburg import company.

From 1955 to 1961 he was married to Barbara Hutton.



1937 Photograph.

on von Cramm

Sir Edward Hedley Fielden

EDINBURGH, Nov. 9 (AP).—Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edward Hedley Fielden, 72, senior air equerry to Queen Elizabeth, died here Monday, it was announced.

He was in charge of air travel for British monarchs for more than three decades and had accompanied the Queen on thousands of miles of flights.

Joseph (Coy) Williams

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9 (AP).—The man who designed the original "Mouseketeers" hat which became the symbol of Disneyland and Walt Disney Productions Inc. has died at 69.

Joseph (Coy) Williams, co-host of Disney's long-lived "The Mickey Mouse Club" show on television, died Sunday at his home in Burbank, a family spokesman said.

Fire Prevention's Smokey Bear Dies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP).—The original Smokey Bear, for 25 years a living symbol of forest fire prevention, died today at the National Zoo and presumably went to what Congress once referred to as "that great honey tree in the sky."

Smokey retired in May of last year and was replaced by another, younger Smokey. Both bears were housed at the National Zoo.

Smokey's death was announced by the Agriculture Department, which had handled the forest fire prevention program through its Forest Service agency. Officials said that the old Smokey died "in his retirement cage" at the zoo.

Turkish Riots Claim 1

ANKARA, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—A 60-year-old man was shot to death yesterday as fighting erupted between left-wing and right-wing Turkish students on university campuses in Ankara and Istanbul, police sources said.

...V. Germans ...ed for Sale ...sed Coffins

...TMUND, West Germa... 9 (AP).—Two crema... employees of the Dort... main cemetery were ...er confessing to selling ...ffins that they salvag... their work, a city ...an said yesterday.

...rd employee involved racket died several ...ago, the spokesman

...mployees used only the ...ottom of the coffin in ... a body, the spokes... ...d. A top and a bottom ...en fitted together and ... a mortuary for 10 to ...sche marks (about $4 ... A new coffin costs ...400 marks, the spokes... ...d.



Associated Press.

DECKED OUT—The Ginza is decorated with flags for today's celebration of the 50th anniversary of the coronation of Hirohito as the Emperor of Japan.

Border Reported Closed in Angola Fighting

OSHAKATI, South-West Africa, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—The flood of refugees from fighting in southern Angola dwindled today and South African officials said Angolan government forces were driving the fleeing civilians back from border areas at gunpoint.

Officials quoted refugees as saying that persons trying to escape were shot as they tried to climb the fence on the border with South-West Africa (Namibia). Bodies were being buried in a mass grave about a mile inside Angola, they said.

Officials said a battle was raging in southern Angola between a combined force of government, Cuban and South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) troops and forces of the rebel Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

Refugees were quoted as saying civilians were being massacred by the pro-government forces. Some said they had seen their children shot by troops and young black girls raped.

About 3,000 refugees have crossed into this South African-ruled territory in the last week, most of them old women and children.

The refugees said Cuban and Angolan troops using tanks, heavy guns and planes had launched an offensive against the guerrillas.

They said they believed the government wanted to wipe out UNITA before Thursday's first anniversary of Angola's independence from Portugal.

UNITA, led by Jonas Savimbi, was one of two nationalist forces defeated by the Cuban and Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) early this year in Angola's civil war. The remnants of the UNITA force withdrew to bases in the forests of the south and east.

A South African government official here said refugees had reported that fighting was going on in the towns and in the bush. He said casualties were thought to be high.

South Africans here are voicing fears that the fighting could be a prelude to a major attack on South-West Africa itself.

Jannie de Wet, South African commissioner-general for the indigenous peoples of the territory, said that a Radio Luanda broadcast monitored here had said the pro-Communist government of Angola would help SWAPO "Liberate Namibia" after UNITA had been crushed.

The South Africans fear that, in exchange for SWAPO support against UNITA, the MPLA will assist SWAPO guerrillas with bases and military support in a renewed war to wrest control of this disputed territory. SWAPO guerrilla action south of the border has virtually halted in recent weeks.

South African Defense Minister P.W. Botha today denied Angolan government statements that South African forces had shelled southern Angola in the last few days.

"There is no aggression from our side," he said.

To Curb Dairy Overproduction

EEC to Pay Farmers to Use Surplus Milk Powder as Feed

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 9 (IHT).—Huge subsidies, averaging nearly $6 million a week, are to be paid by the European Commission to farmers who will feed surplus milk powder to pigs and cattle, it was announced here today.

The subsidies are intended to reduce the embarrassing surplus of milk powder in the European Economic Community, the result of overproduction in the dairy industry, which is now a "mountain" of 1.3 million tons. Most of it is stored in France and Germany.

The initiative seems certain to cause controversy. In recent weeks the EEC has been trying to persuade Britain to reduce the gap between the so-called green pound—the method of calculating agriculture prices—and actual exchange rates.

The present system, the commission said, amounts to a large subsidy for the British consumer which is being borne by other EEC states. However, this argument has not prevented the launching of the subsidized milk powder plan for cattle.

A commission spokesman insisted today that this was the cheapest way of disposing of the surplus. If the milk powder is not used it might have to be thrown into the sea, or be disposed of by burning, the traditional fate of many EEC surpluses in the past.

During the past 12 months some of this milk powder has been sent to underdeveloped nations as food aid. But even this stirred controversy when it was found the powder was too rich for people on starvation diets and was causing more medical problems than it solved.

The commission's aim is to reduce the powder surplus through the subsidy at a weekly rate averaging 12,000 tons. The payment mechanism is complicated, but the commission intends the powder to be sold to farmers at below the price of soya beans imported from the United States.

If the plan is successful, therefore, it could bring the EEC into conflict with Washington. The United States is already concerned about falling soya bean exports to Europe as a result of the Common Market's agricultural policies—even though the United States sold five times more farm produce to the EEC than the community exported to the United States.

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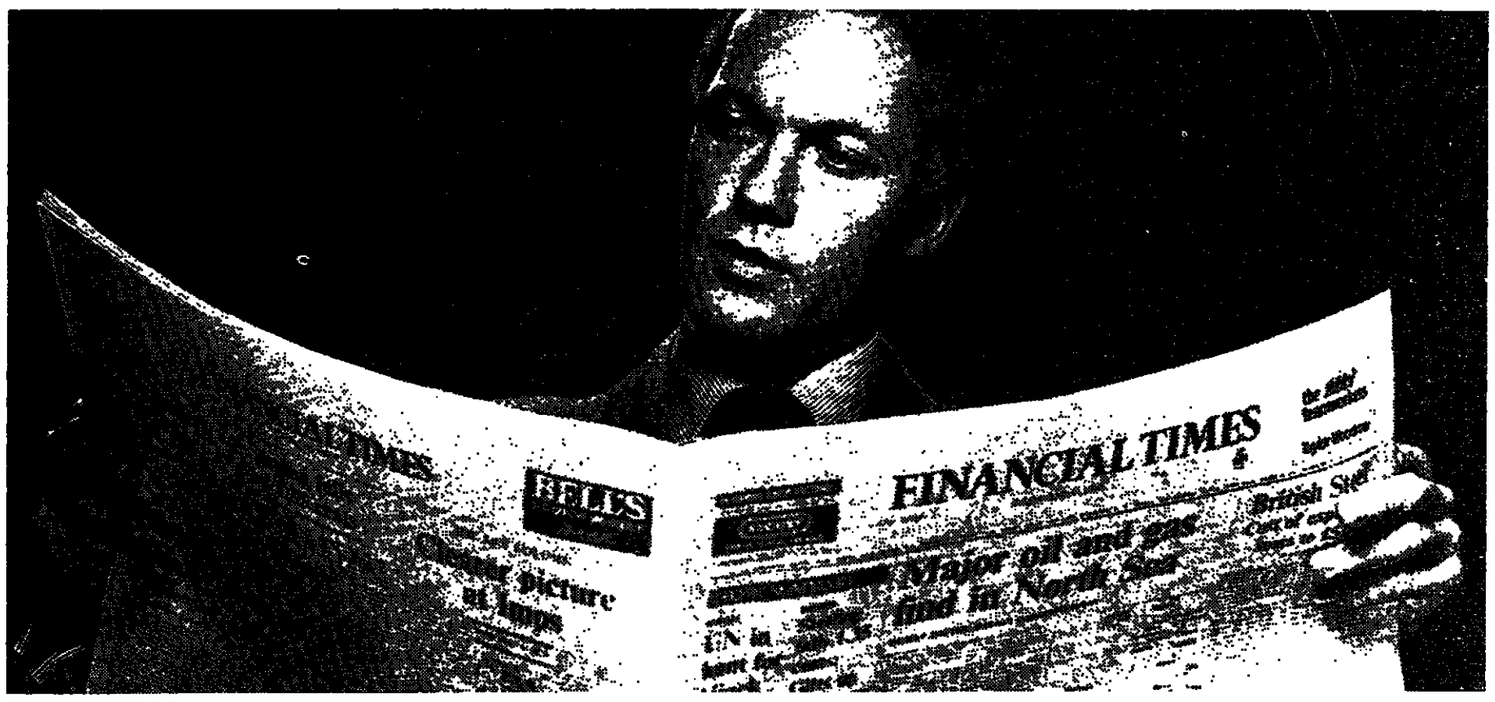
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Page 6— Wednesday, November 10, 1976

To Attack U.S. Unemployment

The first major question of economic policy that awaits Jimmy Carter's decision when he assumes the presidency in January will be whether to ask Congress for an immediate tax cut to stimulate the recovery and reduce unemployment.

At his post-election news conference last week, Mr. Carter chose his words carefully in saying that he saw "a very strong possibility" that he would recommend a tax cut if the economy continued to drag as it has during recent months. The latest data on unemployment, with the jobless rate going up to 7.9 per cent in October, again demonstrates that an economy that is growing too slowly may actually be in a "growth recession."

In fact, the economy has been in such a growth recession since last May, when the jobless rate got down as low as 7.3 per cent; at 7.9 per cent, it has now gone back above its level of last January. In terms of unemployment, this has literally been a year of stagnation.

Some economists argue that 8 per cent unemployment is now "normal," or only slightly above an acceptable rate, given changes in the characteristics of the labor force, with more young, female and black workers looking for jobs. But chronic unemployment at current levels is unacceptable to the jobless themselves, intolerable on social grounds, and unnecessary or even counterproductive as a means of checking inflation.

High unemployment breeds crime and psychological illness. As the automobile contract settlements show, it intensifies demands by labor for shorter work-weeks—at no less pay—in order to spread the work: and such a "remedy" may worsen inflation rather than alleviate it. The recent rise in the wholesale price index—with the industrial-price component going up at a double-digit annual rate—creates further doubts that slow growth is the answer to either persistent cost-push inflation or unemployment.

If the economy fails to break out of its stagnant pattern by the time Mr. Carter takes office, it would be logical for him to call for a quick and simple tax cut, which could serve as a tonic in both its fiscal and its psychological effect.

Since the economy is still moving forward, though too sluggishly, the tax cut need not, and should not, be too great, with $10 billion probably its outer limit. The reduction should be progressive in its impact, with the greater relative benefits going to lower-income families, and rising with the number of dependents. The cut ought to be simple to legislate promptly and should not involve the permanent loss of tax revenues that may be needed to pay for Mr. Carter's social programs, once these have been carefully planned and enacted.

The effect of such a cut would be to increase the deficit for the current fiscal year, while the economy is still underemployed. But, if this helped to launch the economy into a more rapid rate of growth it would reduce the deficit in the next fiscal year. Most important, it would break the pattern of stagnation and be a first installment toward discharging Mr. Carter's campaign pledge to attack unemployment—a pledge that did much to elect him President.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Runaway Terrorism

The CIA apparently ended its sponsorship of anti-Castro terrorists in the 1960s. But the apparatus created for that purpose subsequently took on a life of its own and now constitutes a formidable problem of public safety and diplomacy for the United States as well as Cuba.

Trained in terror by the CIA and assured that their method as well as their cause was honorable, the anti-Castro exiles recruited in the early 1960s were understandably reluctant to go along when the United States began moving toward coexistence with Havana. For many, the 1973 anti-hijacking pact, under which the United States assumed a formal obligation to limit exile attacks, was the last straw. At least 100 bombings have since taken place around Miami, many targeted against U.S. officials investigating exile terrorism. Long a holdout, the exile group representing Bay of Pigs participants came over to terror last year; it asked only that the violence be conducted outside the United States. The repeated attacks on Cuban officials and property outside of Cuba are the result. These culminated in the death of 73 people when a Cubana Airlines plane was blown out of the sky in October. Mr. Castro responded by renouncing the hijack treaty—a step serving the exiles' purpose of undermining U.S.-Cuban relations. The exiles are also suspected of killing, at Chilean bidding, the former Chilean ambassador in Washington, Orlando Letelier.

It is no surprise that Fidel Castro, for one, doubts that the terrorists run their own affairs, and while there is no reason to believe Castro's charge that the CIA is *sponsoring today's terrorists, there is also no* way of denying the past intimate CIA connections with many of these men. If those connections are past, however, they suggest an appropriate U.S. response. The CIA surely has good files on the terrorists, most of whom are U.S. citizens; the FBI, which is responsible for investigating their many activities in Miami, also must have information. The terrorists are evidently careful to conspire abroad so as to stay beyond the reach of U.S. law. But the United States should cooperate fully with the intelligence and police services of the Latin and Caribbean countries where the terrorist groups plan and work. The fear of being embarrassed by former agents is hardly justification for failing to pursue, by all legal means, persons bent on taking lives by terror—and bent on undercutting U.S. diplomacy, too.

One can appreciate the feeling of betrayal which must grip exiles who find their former sponsors turning against them. But the United States must distinguish between the respect that it owes these men for their past service, and the obligation of any government to be the master of its own policy. Americans must also ponder the disquieting conclusion that covert action is not a machine that can be switched on and off at the operator's convenience. The United States may well have turned the switch; but like an overheated engine, the terrorist operations apparently kept right on running, eventually developing a capacity to operate on their own. This is an argument for confining covert action to the most desperate and urgent situations and for conducting it in a way that takes into account the possibility of later loss of control.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Fraternity and Love'

It has been a very long time since the situation in Lebanon has been marked by an atmosphere of "fraternity and love." Yet it was that phrase President Elias Sarkis chose to use in appealing to his tragically divided countrymen to accept what comes very close to a Syrian occupation of Lebanon.

To the leftist Moslems and Palestinians who were being killed by Syrians or trying to kill Syrians only a few weeks ago, it will be hard to accept the forces from Damascus as trustworthy neutrals. Even among the Lebanese Christians whose position was so improved by the Syrian alliance before the current cease-fire, there is now suspicion of the Syrians, stemming from the fear that these foreign and Moslem troops may yet make as abrupt a turn against the Christians as they previously had made toward them.

How will the Syrian occupation of Lebanon affect the military and logistical situation? The Syrians may dream of annexing Lebanon, but any such effort would probably unite all the contending Lebanese factions in opposition, while it would risk swift economic retribution from Saudi Arabia, whose economic power made the present precarious cease-fire possible.

On the broader Middle East problem, dominated by the continuing confrontation between the Arabs and Israel, the Syrian occupation raises new questions. Jerusalem has already made it plain that it does not intend to sit idly by and let a situation develop that would permit Palestinian guerrillas to use southern Lebanon as a base for military operations against Israel. Any effort to do that could precipitate major Israeli participation in the Lebanese crisis, with widespread and dangerous possibilities.

What seems more likely is that once the Syrians are the unchallenged military masters of Lebanon, they will try to use that fact to improve their diplomatic position in renewed negotiations with Israel. The whole tangled problem may be brought back to Geneva and a conference in which Moscow and Washington as well as Arabs and Israelis are represented.

These possibilities make it particularly urgent that President-elect Carter give top priority to his Middle Eastern policy as he prepares for his January inauguration. The developments flowing from Lebanon's present fragile peace may be the first severe foreign policy test of the Carter administration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 10, 1901

PARIS—Despite the fact that cold weather has been prevalent for some time and that winter is at hand, the Paris cabs and omnibus companies are as dilatory as ever about heating their vehicles. Cabmen have no authority in the matter and would be fined if they were to heat their carriages without orders from the company. Company officials are aware of the problem and have said that something will be done. When?

Fifty Years Ago

November 10, 1926

LONDON—Brazil, with its 4,000 miles of Atlantic seaboard, and an area as large as that of Europe, is about to create a political capital in the interior, the Observer reported here today. Brazil intends to let its chief city, Rio de Janeiro, remain the Paris-like cosmopolitan city that it is. The projected new capital is to be established in the State of Goias, north of Rio. No name, as yet, has been chosen for the new city.



'They Can't Say I'm Not Concerned.'

Europe's Festering Racial Woes

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—A West Indian friend of mine sent this letter of complaint to Scotland Yard and the Home Office: "On Saturday, July 3, 1976, in Portobello Market at about midday, I had just bought a pound of apples, given two away to a friend's children, eaten one, and had one left in a paper bag. Under the flyover, on my way down from the corner of Portobello Road, I was stopped quite aggressively and assaulted by a police officer who said that I looked like someone who smoked drugs and could he see what was in the paper bag. The brown paper bag, he said, was associated with drugs. I told him there was an apple in the bag, though I refused to show it to him, as to me it was a humiliating and harassing request, without any reasonable grounds. There were hundreds of people in the market, all with similar bags of fruit and vegetables. There could have been no other grounds for stopping me, other than a frivolous desire to assert his power over a black man."

It was only two months later that the area around Portobello Road erupted into riot. One hundred and fifty persons were badly injured, most of them policemen. The annual Black Carnival had blown its fuse. No one should have been surprised. Tension had been mounting for months. My friend's confrontation had become an all too regular experience for many immigrants. There had been the renewed emotive interventions of Enoch Powell earlier in the year. Then, in the spring, a wave of violence against London's foreign population. Three were murdered. If all this was not enough there were, during the summer, the almost nightly television pictures of young blacks fighting the police in South Africa's Soweto.

The British experience, however, is not unique. In every major northern European city there are large immigrant concentrations. In France they are Algerians. In Belgium, Moroccans. In West Germany, Turks. In the Netherlands, Surinamese. Fifteen million in northern Europe altogether. Alien, sometimes fearful, often rejected, they are the raw material for racial confrontation.

Violence, or the threat of violence, is beginning to permeate right through many of the major European cities. In 1973, the residents of a poor neighborhood in Rotterdam rioted. Dutch workers, bitter at the competition from Turkish immigrants for scarce housing, burnt down several Turkish lodging houses. Violence flared again this summer. In Schiedam, a Dutch boy was stabbed by a man rumored to be a Turk. A large gang of young Dutch then went on the rampage and raced into a Turkish neighborhood smashing Turkish shops and setting fire to a mosque. In France, in 1973, an insane Algerian murdered a French bus driver in Marseilles. In the weeks which followed Arabs were attacked and beaten. Eleven Algerians were killed, most in southern France but some as far away as Metz and Paris. In July, 1975, there were bomb attacks simultaneously at the "Amicale des Algériens en Europe" in Paris, Lyons and Roubaix.

This year tension has built up around a spate of expulsions. France expels around 3,600 immigrants in an average year. It is an arbitrary weapon of policy that bypasses the normal legal channels. Used, as it has been this year, to get rid of dissident immigrants who have been organizing rent strikes in the government-run hostels, it smacks of intimidation.

Opinion polls in all the European countries confirm the mounting displeasure with the foreigners in their midst. That they are here to do the jobs that Europeans no longer want to do is an article of faith held by detached intellectuals and by company personnel officers. For most Europeans they are here to take advantage of our wealth-creating system, to compete for our scarce housing, and to partake of the social services. When social reality and psychological prejudice are so far apart, and when the "culprit" is so easily identifiable and locatable, there before us is the best recipe in the sociological book for turbulence.

That the outbreaks of violence so far have been localized and relatively small is probably easily explained. First, there is the social stability of the European postwar system, strengthened in particular by the economic expansion from which most people have benefited. Secondly, immigration has helped European job mobility. The native workers have been able to move up a peg or two—they may not acknowledge why it has happened, but that does not detract from the sense of achievement. Thirdly, there has been the reluctance of first-generation newcomers "to get involved." By and large they have kept a low profile. Fourthly, and more to measure, has been the patient legwork done by various social and church agencies, trade unions and action groups. They vary in their effectiveness from country to country. In Belgium, the trade union record is quite good; in Britain, it has been appalling. In Britain and the Netherlands, the community action groups are impressive, whereas in France and West Germany they are much less sophisticated.

At least two of these factors are changing. The most obvious is the deep economic insecurity into which Europe has been plunged. This does not mean that Europe will suddenly decide to send all its immigrants home. After more than two years of recession it is clear that immigrants do jobs that native Europeans would rather be unemployed than do. But they were becoming easy targets for those who may need a scapegoat for society's ills.

Another recession like the one we have just gone through could raise white hostility to unpleasant proportions.

The other major factor that is changing is the age structure of the immigrant population. And it could not, because of the changed economic situation, be happening at a worse time. Many of the migrants who came in the early 1960s now have teenage children who have spent most of their lives in Europe. And they are not particularly thankful for having the opportunity to work in Europe rather than starve in Jamaica or Algeria. It matters only marginally whether they have a European nationality (as do Commonwealth immigrants) or they don't (as do most of the others). At bottom they feel they have a right to a job, social mobility, and respect. They're touchy, "fusey," and they can easily be set off. Put them in a tight situation and the unpredictable might happen.

Where the Quarrel Points

By C. L. Sulzberger

ANKARA.—The emotional impact of the Greek-Turkish quarrel over Cyprus and contradictory claims on Aegean air and sea space has produced distressing effects on the foreign relationships and the internal stability of both countries.

In terms of ties with other nations, both disputants have to some extent (more in Greece than in Turkey) weakened their connection with NATO. Each is suffering from a massive popular case of anti-Americanism and each is also courting the Soviet Union. As a result, Western unity and defense have been seriously damaged and the future of these ancient, bickering neighbors has been placed in jeopardy.

If they don't in the end destroy each other—and NATO to boot—they may very well destroy themselves. While one Greek opposition leader, the demagogic Andreas Papandreou, calls simultaneously for war with Turkey, severing all ties with the United States and the Atlantic Alliance, even hinting Greece should obtain nuclear arms by its own means (presumably a terrorist raid), Turkey disintegrates politically, socially and economically.

Greece at this moment technically has the strongest parliamentary government in the West with a big majority for Premier Caramanlis. Nevertheless, despite his personal preference for close ties with both the United States and NATO, the pressure of public opinion has forced Caramanlis to delay a new military bases agreement with Washington and to start bilateral talks with Moscow.

Turkey is likewise engaged in a Soviet flirtation which was tangibly confirmed when Ankara permitted a Soviet aircraft carrier to pass through the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean. One of the two Turkish labor union federations openly acknowledges its preference for a Marxist type of social-economic system.

The Turks have an old record of antipathy toward the Russians but during the early years of Kemal Ataturk's revolution relations with Moscow were warm. The current wave of affability has produced approximately $1 billion of Soviet economic assistance that will be paid for by exports over a long term and on a low-interest basis.

Parallel to a new look at the Soviet Union, rising hostility toward the United States and internal pressures, the Turks have also developed friendlier relations with the Third World, above all the Arab states. Last year Ankara supported an Arab resolution attacking Zionist "racism" in the UN Assembly, despite previous Turkish sympathy for Israel.

Undoubtedly this government's intention is to improve its ultimate position vis-a-vis the West by flirtations with the East, a kind of implied blackmail. One reason for this is to hint to the European Community that it had better give Turkey treatment comparable to that now being meted out to Greece, whose full membership is under negotiation.

Turkey realizes that it faces more potential danger from its Soviet neighbor than from any other quarter, since Greece is hardly a major military threat. Also, Ankara knows it relies on Western (primarily U.S.) equipment to keep its armed forces up to date.

These fundamental facts are hard to escape. Nevertheless, if an excited public opinion continues to press for changed essential policies in Greece and Turkey, facts could be forgotten. Passion is one trait vigorously shared in both lands.

Such passion is being continually heated up by the political opposition in each case—by the momentarily weak but clever and potentially dangerous Greek, Papandreou, and by the strong, vigorous and shrewd Turk, Bulent Ecevit. The Turkish government, moreover, is decidedly weak.

Premier Demirel depends upon an unstable coalition catering to

—Letters—

True Misers?

In Mary Blume's entertaining piece about the meaning of money in France (IHT, Oct. 30-31), she says the psychiatrist René Held describes misers as "still at the anal stage of development and. . . likely to suffer from constipation."

In view of precisely that, Miss Blume might perhaps have found a less compromised authority to quote on the subject of money in France than Gertrude Stein. At this late date I can no longer recall where I read it (Toklas? Hemingway? Elliot Paul?) but I do recall with absolute certainty reading, and from an authoritative source, that in James Laughlin, the publishing (New Directions)' scion of the Jones-Laughlin steel family, Gertrude Stein believed to have found the one and only true miser fit for comparison with herself.

PAUL MOOR.

Berlin.

Ojukwu Breaks Silence

A Call for Nigeria To Reintegrate Ibo

By Harold King

Seven years ago the giant nation of Africa, Nigeria, a civil war that held the attention of the world for 3

The Ibo minority in revolt constituted the intellectual technical elite of the country. They supplied the high people responsible for running the public administration railways, the roads, the telephone, the postal services, and docks.

Since the end of the civil war, the Ibos, who are Chris have been more isolated and boycotted than ever. charismatic leader, the gifted organizer Gen. Emeka today, for the first time in seven years, breaks his long in our columns.

On a visit from Abidjan, the Ivory Coast, to Par talked frankly with an old friend, veteran journalist King, former bureau chief for Reuters in Paris.

PARIS—Reports from Africa this past week indicate that the black continent will be among the main areas of concern for President-elect Jimmy Carter and the rest of the industrial West.

From the sands of the Sahara to the streets of Soweto, instability ravages the continent. Even that giant of African nations, sprawling Nigeria, once regarded as the linchpin of stability and progress, is now characterized by unachieved economic targets, and muddle and confusion among shifting political palliatives.

Observers attribute part of the malaise and stagnation to the failure of the energetic and hard-working 15 million Ibos to pull their weight in the economic battle.

It was with this in mind that I sought out Gen. Ojukwu, who once not only led the Ibos of Nigeria but extracted from them an effort of revolt that baffled the world.

Failure

I asked him what he considered the explanation for the failure of Nigeria to achieve what had for so long been expected of it.

Remarking that "everything about Nigeria is gigantic, her potential and her problems," Gen. Ojukwu said:

"I have always believed that none of Nigeria's political or economic possibilities could be achieved until her disparate strands were pulling together in the same direction at the same time and towards the same goal. But this can only be done by persuasion, not by coercion. It is in this respect that every previous regime in Lagos has failed, and most notably that of the now departed Gen. Yakubu Gowon."

I asked the general whether he had not himself contributed to these difficulties when in July, 1967, he launched a secession movement from Nigeria for the whole of the oil-rich eastern region. Why did he do this?

"The secession of Nigeria's then eastern region into the Republic of Biafra," he said, "was never, as was widely alleged, an offensive act against the Republic of Nigeria. It was a defensive act by the Ibos, an ethnic group of some 15 million souls, to protect themselves, as they saw it, against a specific series of hostile policies operated by a specific regime in the capital of Lagos.

"The motivation of [illegible] my fellow easterners [illegible] the general, 'was never' sive as such. It was a desperate self-defense [illegible] ple already by that time ed to a series of [illegible] then dictator in Lagos felt they must expect [illegible]

"The whole episode, its attendant suffering many people on both sides] med directly from Gen. complete insensitivity inepitude. Today, later, the regime that all to the ultimate limit act of secession is [illegible] and disgraced. The [illegible] 1967 no longer obtains, scars left behind have be effaced."

Gen. Ojukwu left no my mind that for him ing of the scars essential for the complete reintegration the Ibos of the [illegible] mainstream of Nigerian and economic life.

Such reintegration most disinterested observer separable from Gen. return to active life in I asked if this would the specter of secession

A Return

Gen. Ojukwu said, seventy-six is not [illegible] nic group in Nigeria is singled out for destruction ther do I see the present rian leadership remotely bling that of Gowon. course, I would like to It is my home. I am not is a lot I could contribute Nigeria's prosperity and piness."

There seems little doubt the time has come, regardless future welfare of Nigeria, the welfare of Africa, for Lagos government to make itself with Gen. Ojukwu, man and incarnation of the The much desired reconciliation of all racial elements of the gerian nation can only be achieved, if it is to be solidly the lives of the present generation, through the active spot cooperation of Gen. Ojukwu and the Ibos, failing which perts on Africa say, the ing of Nigeria on the of prosperity and freedom is in danger wrecked for good.

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inous Sign for West

'emlin Giving Civil Defense r A-War Highest Priority

By Peter Osnos

SCOW, Nov. 9 (WP).—d catastrophe ever strike oviet Union in the form of clear attack or biological-cal warfare, a vast ap-is now exists here to min-the damage. The Kremlin made civil defense a top y item, directed by scores ior generals and involving ntire population down to the st schoolchildren.

il defense is a system of ures," asserts the author-Soviet handbook on the , "directed toward protect-e population, creating nec-conditions for maintain-e stability of the national my in wartime and, if the uses weapons of mass de-ion, performing rescue and emergency restoration

t all seems reasonable n given mankind's develop-of terrible armaments with rantee that they can al-be restrained. Yet there is sing concern among many m military experts that So-civil defense may have us implications for the

extensive construction of air raid shelters, the U.S. ary of the Air Force, s Reed, said in September, nean that the Kremlin be-that nuclear war is still a ility—and is planning to by holding down its ca-s.

Bunker Network

expressing alarm, these n and particularly U.S. ex-want to dramatize the fact the Soviet Union with a network of underground s, enormous food stock-dispersal of vital industries aramilitary organization of s, could be better able to and a nuclear war than the l States.

ense Secretary Donald eld, in the Pentagon's re-r the fiscal year, noted a ing "asymmetry" between el of Soviet ability to cope attack and that of the l States, "that bears direct-ur strategic relationship ... the credibility of our de-t posture."

questions arise from all Is the Soviet outlay for defense truly as extensive ranged by the Pentagon? so, does the Kremlin re-e the purpose of the pro-gram to make destruction tolerable for itself in a war that it may be emboldened to instigate?

Regretably, no outsider's answer is going to be satisfactory. The Soviet Union considers the details of its civil defense effort as secret. Most of the data about expansion therefore comes from Western intelligence agencies. As to the purpose of the program, a recent publication of the main political administration of the Soviet armed forces put it this way:

"Soviet civil defense does not incite, does not promote and does not provide impetus to war... therefore there is no basis for the 'forecasts' of Western experts that a strengthening of the civil defense of the U.S.S.R. will lead to greater 'inflexibility' of Soviet foreign policy and even to aggravation of international tension.

'Real Barrier'

"Improving Soviet civil defense, raising its effectiveness, is just one more real barrier against the imperialists unleashing a new world war..."

While denying that its intentions are aggressive, the Kremlin does confirm in that statement that improvements in civil defense are taking place. What that means, according to Western sources, is construction of underground grain bins so large that they have railroad sidings, a "hardening" of bunkers throughout the country and the placing of electric, water and gas utilities deep underground.

Western intelligence agencies estimate that about two-thirds of new Soviet industrial capacity is outside urban areas and that facilities exist for continuing arms manufacture as well as other essential goods after a nuclear onslaught. The program of "war survival" has been valued by a U.S. expert at the equivalent of about $65 billion in the past 10 years.

There is no question that a reorganization of the civil defense program was undertaken in 1972 —about the time that the first strategic arms accords with the United States were signed. Col. Gen. Alexander Altunin was named as the head and made a deputy minister of defense on a par with the leaders of the country's regular military branches.

Under Gen. Altunin's supervision, the dissemination of civil defense instructions in factories and schools, public lectures and the press has been stepped up. "We have to reach the point," he said in a speech, "where every Soviet citizen will be firmly convinced that there is a defense against any, even the most modern weapon..."

Pupils Terrified

A magazine said last November that all workers would be required to complete a 20-hour course and pass tests on such things as self-protection, first aid and safeguards against nuclear glare. Several enterprises have been criticized for overzealousness, "terrifying the pupils rather than propagandizing the ways and means of defense."

How effectively these preparations would be employed in the event of war is the imponderable. Calculations by Western analysts that as few as 7 million Russians would be killed in a nuclear attack with a modicum of warning —considered an acceptable risk— are based on predictions of maximum success with evacuation.

But given the confusion and panic that would inevitably accompany so grave a threat, efficiency would probably be much reduced.

Even now there are serious shortcomings. According to the Soviet Army newspaper Red Star, a factory in Klintsy was much praised for its civil defense program. Then a meeting was arranged with the workshop that had the best record in preparedness competitions. It turned out that the nonmilitarized units existed only on paper, no one had ever actually taken part in exercises and the workers did not know what they were supposed to do at the alarm signal.

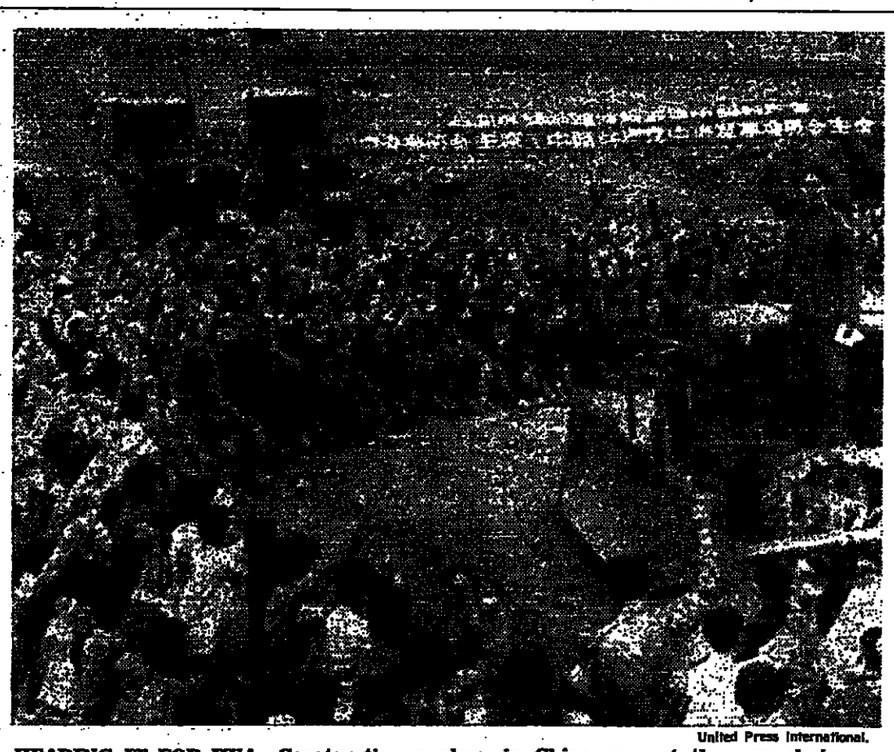
ssia Asserts, st Interferes r Emigration

COW, Nov. 9 (AP).—The Union issued a sharply l defense today of its on emigration and assert-at Western calls for the of some of its citizens ute "interference in the l affairs of the U.S.S.R." nsigned "statement" trans-by the Tass news agency he Soviet Union "com-and attentively" studies uests by citizens to leave untry for reunion with s abroad.

usals [of exit visas] occur insignificant number of when the citizen announc-desire to leave the U.S.S.R. cess in the course of his to work or information nting a state secret," the tion said.

rting that each state has lienable right to protect rets, the statement said: dless of whether somebody r dislikes it, any attempt ssuring competent Soviet alions into changing their n is viewed as interference domestic affairs of the ."

statement followed sit-arikes at government insti-last month by a group of Jews who have been exit permits on the s that they know state



United Press International.

HEARING IT FOR HUA—Construction workers in China support the new chairman.

Chinese Press Starts Big Buildup on Hua

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Nov. 9 (NYT).—China today lauded Hua Kuo-feng, the new chairman of its Communist party, using the most superlative terms yet applied to him in what seemed to be a major effort to build up his standing with the Chinese people.

An editorial in the army newspaper described Mr. Hua as "loyal, selfless, open and straightforward, modest and prudent." It also said Mr. Hua, who was appointed last month to succeed the late Mao Tse-tung as chairman, was "democratic in his style of work, unassuming and approachable, and good at uniting with comrades to work together."

The editorial asserted that Mao himself had "trained, selected and arranged for Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to be the successor." According to Chinese Communist sources, several of the terms used to describe Mr. Hua were those Mao himself had used in a conversation last winter with one of his most trusted aides to explain his choice of Mr. Hua.

The laudatory language appeared designed both to make it seem that Mr. Hua had a popular mandate and to increase the Chinese people's familiarity with him.

Only a year ago Mr. Hua, a career party administrator, was virtually unknown to most of China's 850 million people. China still has not disclosed any official information on Mr. Hua's personal or political background, not even when or where he was born or whether he is married.

Today's editorial also claimed that before he died, Mao warned Mr. Hua about the ambition of his wife, Chiang Ching, to succeed him. Miss Chiang and three other leftist associates were arrested last month when Mr. Hua was named chairman.

According to the army paper, Mao told Mr. Hua "the story of Liu Pang [the founder of the Han Dynasty in 206 BC], who just before his death perceived that Empress Lu and others of her clan were conspiring to betray the nation and usurp power." Empress Lu, the first of China's dowager empresses, took over after her husband's death, but her family was massacred after her own demise a few years later.

First Indication

The account of the conversation about Empress Lu was the first official indication that Mao harbored fears that his own wife might try to become chairman after his death. The editorial did not say exactly when Mao conveyed his warning to Mr. Hua.

The editorial also charged that after the death of Premier Chou En-lai last January, the four leftists "did their utmost to push their own person into the post of premier."

Analysts here noted that it was the second editorial praising Mr. Hua in the army paper in the last two weeks, and said it suggested strong backing for him in China's armed forces.

Japan and Russia Set Final Accord On MiG's Return

TOKYO, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Japan and the Soviet Union reached final agreement today on the return of the MiG-25 fighter plane in which a Soviet Air Force officer defected to Japan, the Foreign Ministry announced.

A ministry spokesman said a Soviet freighter will dock Friday at the port of Hitachi, 70 miles north of Tokyo, to pick up the supersonic plane.

Earlier, the Tokyo Kyodo Kaiun Co., which serves as Japanese agent for Soviet vessels, said the freighter Taigonos left Vladivostok today for Hitachi and will take the plane back to the Soviet Union.

The agreement ended a dispute between the Soviet and Japanese governments over the plane, which was landed Sept. 6 at Hakodate City, 500 miles north of Tokyo, by Soviet Air Force Lt. Viktor Belenko, 29.

Lt. Belenko was granted asylum in the United States. In defiance of Soviet demands, the Japanese government decided to make an inspection of the MiG and called in U.S. experts to help.

News Service Folds

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP).—The NIS, a 24-hour radio news service operated by the National Broadcasting Company for the last 18 months, will cease operations by mid-1977, NBC announced.

Russia Tops U.S. In Nuclear Arms, China Tells UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 9 (AP).—China said yesterday that the Soviet Union is ahead of the United States in nuclear armament.

"Soviet strategic nuclear arms have greatly exceeded those of the other superpowers in quantity," Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua said in a disarmament debate in the UN General Assembly's Main Political Committee.

"Soviet conventional armed strength is also developing rapidly with a drastic increase in the quantity of its tanks, artillery and military aircraft," he declared.

In China's bitterest attack on the Soviet Union here since Mao Tse-tung died last month, Mr. Huang charged that the Soviet Union was talking of détente and disarmament merely to cover up its military expansion.

As for the "two superpowers," the Soviet Union and the United States, he said that their "strategic arms limitation talks have become a fig-leaf for covering up the promotion of strategic arms development."

Knesset Defeats No-Confidence Vote on Economy

TEL AVIV, Nov. 9 (AP).—The Israeli government defeated a parliamentary motion of no confidence in its fiscal policies today, but made little progress toward ending an outbreak of labor unrest in which 115,000 workers are on strike or work slowdowns.

The motion won only the support of the four Communists in the Knesset who had sponsored it. The rightist Likud bloc abstained, refusing on principle to support a Communist motion, but attacked the government as harshly as the leftists.

The labor crisis began with a slowdown by the 16,000-member engineers' union and deteriorated when the government overrode labor-union protests and slashed subsidies on basic commodities such as bread and eggs, raising their prices by 20 per cent.

Chinese Treating Acupuncture's Faded Image

By Jacques Leslie

HONG KONG, Nov. 9.—Five years ago the first Americans allowed to visit China brought back seemingly wondrous tales of the use of acupuncture to combat everything from deafness to chronic pain.

James Reston, a New York Times columnist who was one of the first U.S. journalists to visit Communist China, reported from Peking that after an emergency operation there to remove his appendix, Chinese doctors stopped the "considerable discomfort" in his stomach by inserting and twirling acupuncture needles in his calves and right elbow.

Such stories established the legitimacy of acupuncture in the minds of many Westerners, and the technique became popular in the United States and Europe. But almost as quickly, quack doctors claiming knowledge of acupuncture moved to cash in. The result was that after the initial burst of acceptance for acupuncture, its reputation declined.

Modest Step

Now the Chinese government has taken a modest step to improve acupuncture's tarnished image. China has provided free equipment and authorized three Chinese doctors trained in acupuncture to participate in seminars here to teach Western doctors the technique.

The seminars are run by a Swiss company named Medicon, which specializes in arranging medical study tours. Twenty Western doctors attend each seminar, taking 63 hours of courses over two weeks.

Medicon first tried to set up courses in Taiwan to teach acupuncture to Westerners. But these ended in failure, and the doctors' tuition fees had to be refunded.

"The Taiwan doctors offered lots of theory but very little practice," explained Ernst-Uwe Winteler, Medicon's representative here.

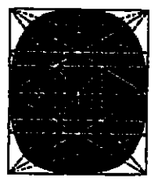
Mr. Winteler then tried to set up seminars here. But virtually all of the "50 or 60" Chinese acupuncturists that he contacted here were quacks, he said.

"I was on the verge of giving up."

He subsequently met representatives of a mainland Chinese trading firm, and they agreed to help. Mr. Winteler believes their motives are to rescue the technique's reputation and to sell acupuncture equipment to the Western doctors after they are trained.

Medicon hopes to schedule acupuncture seminars here through the end of next year. The doctors now taking part are German, Swiss and Austrian. But Mr. Winteler said he hopes to offer courses for U.S. doctors beginning in April.

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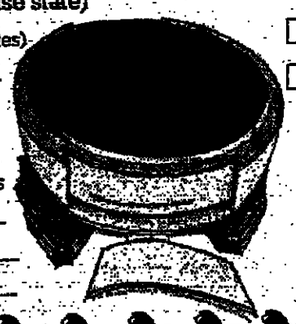
Catalogue and list of nearest jeweler from Dept. HT, Patek Philippe S.A., 41 Rue du Rhône, 1211 Geneva 3, Switzerland.

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Classroom OR theatre style (delete as appropriate)
Number of additional meeting rooms required
Audio visual facilities needed



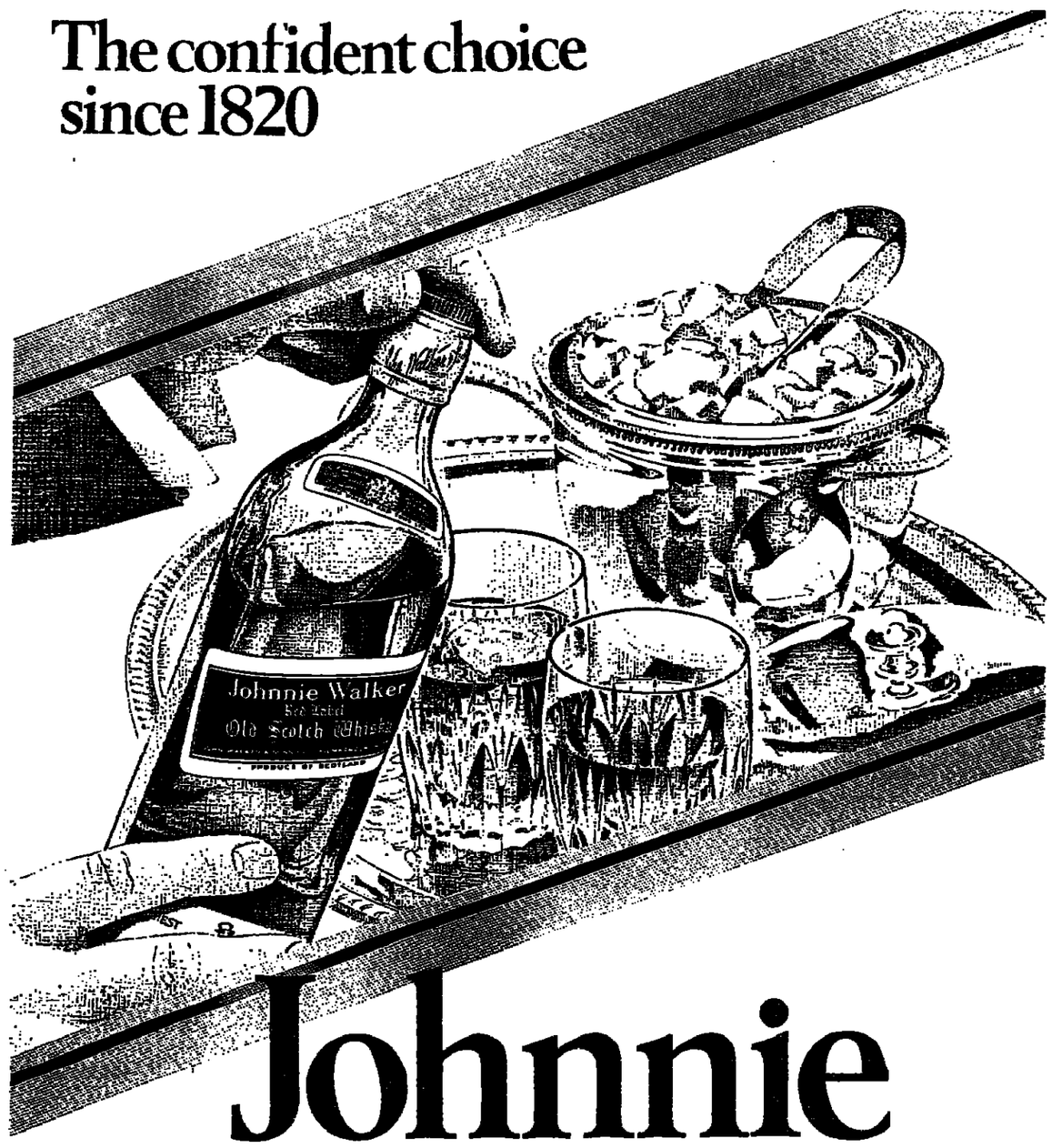
Requirements (please tick boxes)
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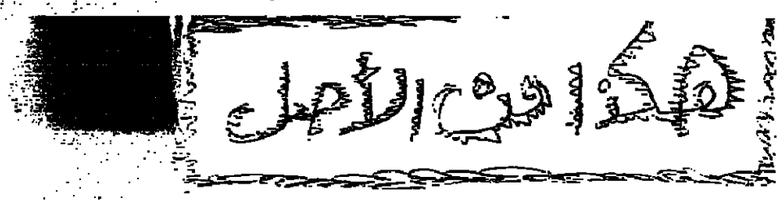
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PARIS FILMS

Portrait of Sartre Reveals More Than Was Intended

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 9 (IHT).—"Sartre par Lui-Même" (at the St. André des Arts, 14-Juillet-Bastille and 14-Juillet-Parnasse) is a three-hour interview with the grand dragon of existentialism, photographed by Alexandre Astruc and Michel Contat. The recording of an influential literary figure of the age is a step in the right direction. Although it would have been possible to film them, such giants of literature as James Joyce, Eugene O'Neill, Maxim Gorki, D'Annunzio, Schnitzler and Theodore Dreiser went to their graves leaving no such portrait. Countless politicians have been done in depth before the cameras, but until very recently—until television realized the value of such exposure—literary men have been ignored.

In this sense, the Astruc-Contat undertaking is notable but the film itself shows a lamentable lack of skill. The sound track is so poor that it is, at times, inaudible. It is surprising that the usually resourceful Astruc has made this film flat and dull.

Most of it was shot in 1973 in Sartre's Montparnasse apartment. There he sits, chain-smoking, surrounded by yes-men and a yes-woman, Simone de Beauvoir, airing his familiar opinions and, on the verge of 70, swearing allegiance to the class struggle. It begins with an address he delivered to a crowded hall in which he announced his determination to aid in the overthrow of bourgeois society. An attempt at autobiography follows. As he talks of his parents, his childhood and his schooldays, his recollections are illustrated with photos from the family album. The historical background of his career is represented by much used newsreel clips of World War I, the Russian revolution, the Spanish Civil War, Daladier's return from Munich, World War II, Nazi-occupied Paris, and the colonial wars. More interesting are the newsreel extracts in which he appears in the pre-war cafés of Saint-Germain-des-Prés, attending the rehearsals of his plays, visiting Cuba after the Castro takeover—Che Guevara *lights his cigar—hawking his* revolutionary publication in the streets and being escorted into a police van and preaching as he stands on an oil drum.

The restricted camera range induces a form of claustrophobia in the spectator. As one sits before the master and his disciples, listening to their talk about reforming the human condition, they seem themselves uncannily isolated, opinionated to the point of impregnability, any free discussion, any controversy, any broad exchange of ideas being ruled out. *There is something* of the *genial* professor in Sartre's delivery and he emerges as an appealing personality, even touching in his odd, naïve declarations. He expresses the hope that his book on Flaubert will one day serve the masses, forgetting Flaubert's hatred of the *mob* and the *fact that* Flaubert's books of a hundred years ago have never become "popular" reading. This recalls an incident when in 1968 Sartre spoke to a body of revolutionary students, proclaiming his solidarity with their cause. An impudent youth called out, "Merci, papa!"

Thus, this portrait is probably more revealing than intended. As a political prophet its subject is exposed as a back number, a zeitgeist behind the times, though a resumé of his past will be of historic aid to coming generations.

* * *

The Cluny Théâtre—now known as the Cluny-Palace—on the Boulevard Saint-Germain is over a century old. It was here that Zola's "Les Héritiers Rabourdin," inspired by Jonson's "Volpone," had its premiere in 1874. The play failed and the playhouse turned to the production of broad farces and became a sort of neighborhood Palais-Royal, specializing in military comedies and boudoir vaudevilles—"La Cocotte Bleue" and others of the ilk earning fortunes. It was taken over by the cinema after World War I and has since been rebuilt into two auditoriums. This comes to mind as the current occupant of Salle II resembles the sort of fare that replaced Zola.

Its title is "L'Aile ou La Cuisse," directed with vim and vigor by Claude Zidi. The stars are France's favorite funnyman, Louis de Funès, and a new contender for that throne, Coluche.

The Zidi scenario serves as a springboard for their wild antics. Funès—whom illness has kept from the screen for too long—returns in fine fettle, his former irascible self. Spluttering with comic indignation at each contretemps, he is the editor of a gourmet guide book, endowed with the power to bestow stars on restaurants—and to withdraw them. For his gastronomic spying, he disguises himself—now as a sweet, little old lady, now as a grandee with flowing mustache, now as a chauffeur. The plump Coluche is his wayward son who would rather be a circus clown than follow in his papa's footsteps. The mainstay of the film is the relentless war that the professional taster wages on a shady manufacturer of prefabricated foods. "L'Aile ou La Cuisse" is amiable box-office stuff, transformed into a merry romp by its stars.



Associated Press.

Sartre stands on oil drum to address workers.

Americans Dispute French Diagnosis

Is Mummy of Ramses II 'Infected'?

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK (NYT).—Ramses II, which is undergoing tests by French scientists in Paris for what was said to be an infection threatening its preservation, may actually be suffering from nothing more than a case of "diplomaitis."

American and Egyptian scientists familiar with the mummy say that there is nothing wrong with it, that the infection story was invented to provide an excuse for violating an old tradition that the still-venerated mortal remains of ancient Egypt's rulers are not removed from the country or disturbed more than necessary.

The incident, in which the 3,250-year-old mummy was given a televised state reception complete with an honor guard at Le Bourget airport and a welcoming speech by a Cabinet minister, has reportedly angered much of the Egyptian scientific and cultural community.

The Egyptian scientists and some of their American counterparts say the infection story was worked out by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. The critics say the original plan was to put the *mummy on dis*play as the centerpiece of the vast exhibition about the reign of Ramses II (1292 to 1225 B.C.) that closed recently in the Grand Palais museum in Paris; the mummy was never displayed.

Last year, when the exhibition was being planned, French officials hoped to get the mummy for display, but the Egyptian cultural authorities refused. No royal mummy had left Egypt before, certainly not to become a curio for a gawking foreign public.

Until the days of King Farouk, who was deposed in 1952, royal mummies were not exhibited even in Egypt. Today they can be seen at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, but they remain respectfully shrouded up to the neck.

Last December President and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing reportedly made personal pleas to President and Mrs. Sadat to release the mummy. Presumably as a goodwill gesture, Mr. Sadat agreed, and the Egyptian scientific and cultural authorities were told that French experts who had examined the mummy had found it to be deteriorating because of bacteria or fungi and urged that it be removed to Paris for further tests and treatment.

Egyptian and American experts strongly doubt that the mummy's preservation is threatened, and some call suggestions of infection a scientific fabrication to serve diplomatic ends.

"My opinion is that they are not deteriorating due to bacteria or fungus or anything else," said Dr. James Harris, a University of Michigan researcher who has been examining the royal mummies almost annually for 10 years.

"I really feel," he said, "they are so coated that it would be absolutely impossible to infect them. The French wanted that mummy very badly, and I frankly think it was scientifically dishonest to say the mummy had some infection."

That view is corroborated by Ibrahim Nawawy, a mummy expert at the Egyptian Museum. Nawawy, now in Washington accompanying a Tutankhamen exhibition at the National Gallery, said the Ramses mummy was in good condition.

The mummy remains under guard in an "aseptic chamber" in a laboratory of the Musée de l'Homme in Paris.

French Charge Americans With Rudeness, Jealousy

By David R. Zimmerman

PARIS (AP).—Charges about the health of the Ramses II mummy have escalated into a squabble, provoking what one Paris newspaper called "a little international war" among France, the United States, Britain and Egypt.

The latest round erupted when The New York Times said that Egyptian and U.S. experts doubt that the conservation of the mummy is threatened; some feel the "infection" is an invention designed to serve diplomatic ends.

A similar charge was leveled three weeks ago by the Times of London in a Cairo-dated story which said that Egyptian scientists believe the body of Ramses II suffers little more than a loose toe and that shipping it to Paris for treatment was a political stunt.

French mummy experts not only denied the charges but accused both the Americans and the British of being rude and jealous, and said a key reason Egyptian mummies are in such terrible shape is that the Americans opened sarcophagi too often in the past to take X-rays.

"A nauseating and uncalled-for attack," Christiane Desroches-Noblecourt, head of the Egyptian antiquities section at the Louvre, said of the newspaper articles. "I am dismayed by these commentaries, which are as unfounded as they are discourteous."

Mrs. Desroches-Noblecourt, who was instrumental in having Ramses II flown to Paris from Cairo on Sept. 25, said, "Very simply, the Americans are jealous that French scientists are the most qualified to treat the mummy and assure him eternal life sheltered from deterioration. They are annoyed, just as the English are, that Egyptian civilisation essentially was revealed by French scientists."

She added that experts at the Musée de l'Homme, where Ramses II has been placed in a sterile surgical theater, have already found "microorganisms, fungi and modern insects which have caused grave damage" to the mummy.

Prof. Lionel Balout, in charge of the mummy team at the museum, confirmed what Mrs. Desroches-Noblecourt said, adding that next week journalists will be allowed to look at Ramses II to see for themselves what poor shape he is in.

Slava and Lennie in Paris

By David Stevens

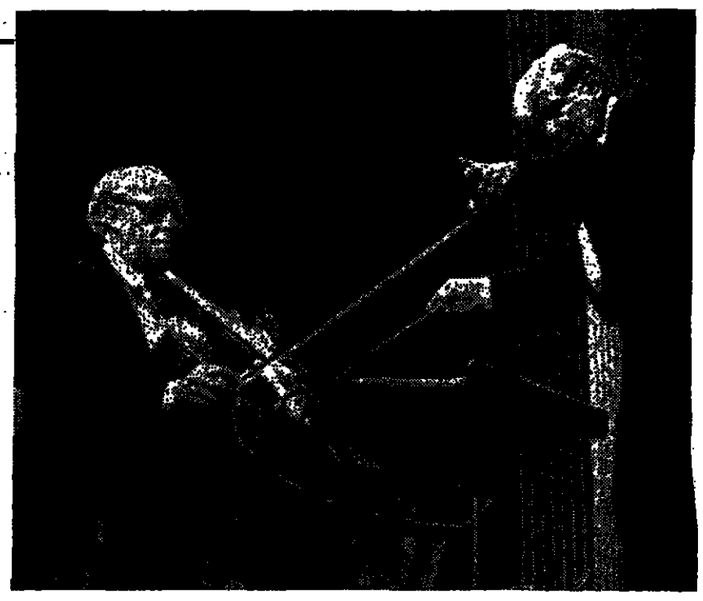
PARIS, Nov. 9 (IHT).—There seemed to be two concerts in one last night at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées. For one thing, the program was downright schizophrenic, but effectively so, with two romantic concertos sandwiched between a pair of Darius Milhaud's jazzy, early-1920s scores. For another, the simultaneous emotional input of Mstislav Rostropovich and Leonard Bernstein in action on the same platform threatened to be more than the framework of a single concert could stand.

Yet, in the major work on the program—Schumann's Cello Concerto—these two high-powered artists vied with each other in discretion and sensitivity to produce a performance of great beauty. Rostropovich, who has been known to all but grab the baton out of the conductor's hand in his eagerness to do everything, confined himself to a few urgent glances toward different sections of the Orchestre National de France, while playing with astonishing richness and variety of tone, and Bernstein concentrated on being a model accompanist, although hardly a perfunctory one.

Both men let themselves go much more in the richly vigorous, post-romantic melancholy of "Schelomo," Ernest Bloch's "Hebrew rhapsody for violoncello and large orchestra," which can hardly ever have received a performance of such intense conviction, or have been received with such rapture by an audience. Needless to say, the general enthusiasm included an almost interminable round of embraces that overflowed from Slava and Lennie to most of the orchestra's first desks.

The concert opened with "La Création du Monde," Milhaud's most successful assimilation of jazz into his own musical language, with Bernstein coaxing some fine playing from his 17 soloists. After Bloch's dense textures, "Le Bœuf sur le Toit" was a welcome release, with Bernstein dancing his way through Milhaud's somewhat overlong succession of South American rhythms. The orchestra was not as alert or precise as it might have been, but the mood was right.

The Milhaud works added a historical note to the concert, too, for they were both presented to the public for the first time in the same theater as the scores of ballets that involved the collaboration of such as Jean Cocteau, Fernand Léger and Blaise Cendrars. They returned last night as mementos of one of the most fertile epochs in Parisian musical life.



Mstislav Rostropovich and conductor Leonard Bernstein in Paris Monday night.

AP.

French Literary Prize

PARIS, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—France's first big literary prize of the season, the French Academy's Grand Prix, has been awarded to Pierre Schoendoerffer for his novel "Le Crabe-Tambour," (The Drum Crab).

U.S. 'Cultural Imperialism' And Mideast Television

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Nov. 9 (WP).—Scene 1. A hot night on the waterfront in Dubai. Three dozen men sit on chairs outside the Binyas Cafe, drinking coffee. The usual hum of Arabic conversation and clack of backgammon pieces are missing. The men are watching a documentary film about skiing in California on a big color television.

Scene 2. A quiet evening in the office of the Israeli military censor in Jerusalem. The duty officer and his assistant are watching "Kojak." Israeli television does not carry "Kojak," but the censors aren't watching Israeli TV. They are watching a Jordanian channel that is popular in Israel because of its American programs.

All around the Middle East, in a trend that an Egyptian journalist jokingly calls "cultural imperialism," U.S. television programs are being shown on government-controlled outlets to an ever expanding audience.

The favorite shows appear to be police dramas, situation comedies and cartoons. There are no sophisticated ratings to show whether the audiences prefer them to locally produced fare, but the Western shows are evidently highly popular.

Jordan television took out full-page newspaper advertisements to announce its new fall schedule, featuring "Petrocelli," "Young Dr. Kildare" and "Wide World of Sports" in addition to several shows from Britain.

In Iraq, not noted for its cultural ties to the United States, the government used the occasion of the national day celebrations in August to inaugurate color broadcasting and announce that four new shows would be on every week—"Mary Tyler Moore," "Love on a Rooftop," "Needles and Pins" and "Police Story."

Here in Cairo, the Moslem holy month of Ramadan was marked by nightly showings of "Polle Woman," "Barnaby Jones," and "Kojak."

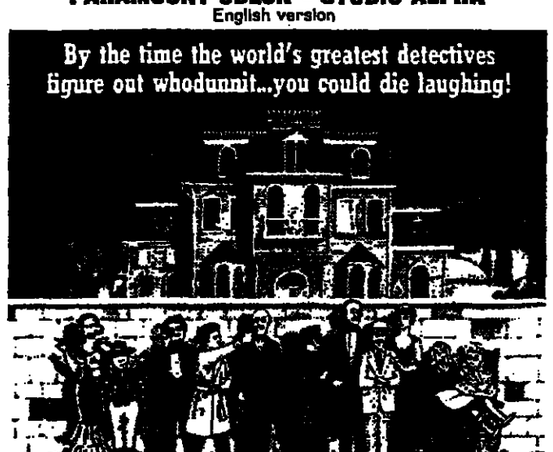
The spread of television as an instrument of entertainment as well as of propaganda has brought with it some oddities.

In Kuwait, for example, a popular item is a rooftop antenna shaped like the Eiffel Tower.

Newspapers in Israel carry daily program listings for Jordanian television. The Israelis say they do not obtain the information directly from Amman but piece the schedule together.

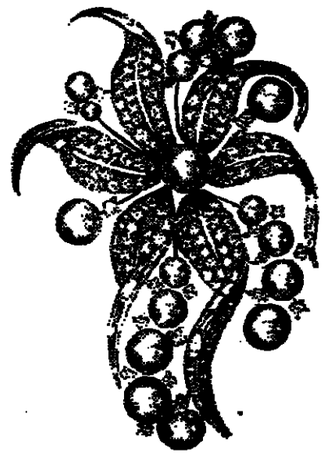
Not to be outdone by the oil-rich states of the gulf, poverty-stricken Egypt is also going into the color television business. According to official announcements, testing of color transmission equipment is now going on, and the first locally made color receivers are to go on the market next month.

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هكذا من الأصل

EC Steel Firms Curb Imports From Japan

BRUSSELS, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ).—
makers in the European
nomic Community have agreed
measures that will effectively
exports of certain steel prod-
from Japan to EEC
ets for a five-month period,
stry sources said today.
measures concern princi-
merchant bars, wire rod
reinforcing bars made by
Japanese producers.
eel producers in the com-
ity feel that importers
ld be "persuaded" not to
hase such steel products
small Japanese makers over
ive-month period, which is
understood to have started this month, sources said.

These sources noted that while the major Japanese steel producers have committed themselves to holding their exports of rolled steel to 1.23 million tons, the small makers, accounting for under 10 per cent of Japan's total steel output, have not offered to curb their exports.

39% of Shipments

Without producing exact figures, steel sources said merchant bars, wire rod and reinforcing bars produced by the small Japanese companies now amount to 30 per cent of the shipments from third countries to the EEC market of such special products.

Prices of the Japanese products are offered at levels substantially below those of EEC producers, the sources said.

Industry officials said many steel producers in the community, especially in Belgium, are "very much hurt" by these Japanese shipments offered "at ruinous prices."

The officials said community steel makers simply acted in self-defense by adopting the measures which will be applied individually by steel companies in bilateral contacts with importers.

Compensation Given

But it appeared clear that individual steel makers in the EEC have the steel industry's backing in offering certain premiums, rebates or other benefits to importers to compensate them for halting purchases of the Japanese products.

The EEC has already expressed concern over growing shipments of Japanese steel to the Common Market and to areas outside the community which the EEC considers traditionally its own market.

The steel industry sources said the EEC will probably press for an extension of the Japanese export controls and will seek the inclusion of the small Japanese steel makers in the restraint program during talks with Japanese industry officials in Brussels on Thursday.

Steel industry officials stressed that the import controls were needed because "many of our producers specialising in these specific products face bankruptcy" unless they are protected.

Japan Seeks European Import Boost

TOKYO, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—
nese government and busi-
leaders today agreed on the
to increase imports from
by stimulating the do-
c economy, simplifying im-
procedures and easing other
ariff barriers.
icials said the agreement
ged in talks here between
o Komoto, the international
and industry minister, and
wo Doko, president of the
ation of economic organiza-
(Keidanren).
Doko recently led a feder-
delegation to Western Eu-
and later told the Japa-
government about strong
gs building up there over the
ng Japanese trade surplus
Common Market countries,
ated at $4.2 billion this
Doko met Prime Minister
Miki yesterday, and ap-
tly got down to more de-
discussions on how to
the trade gap when he
Mr. Komoto today.
Action Before Summit
trade minister told Mr.
he would like to work
to reduce Japan's
with the European
Community by Nov. 29,
summit meeting is
officials said.
that measures
exports may be de-
the summit meeting if
not act beforehand.
Komoto and Mr. Doko
that Japan would co-
in meeting European re-
for simplification of Japa-
import procedures and eas-
other non-tariff barriers so
the flow of European goods
be increased, officials said.
government plans to im-
its certification system for
ted cars, and there was
ment that imported vehicles
ll be excluded from the
rigid emission control stan-
proposed for 1978, officials
the emission standards were
enforced, they would keep
rtually all foreign cars, they
re was also agreement at
's meeting that intensive
ese export drives must be
ed in some overseas mar-
Cabinet council of eco-
ministers today approved
l measures to help revive
apanese economy, including
g more money available to
national railways and the
one system so they can
up construction projects.
ds will also be given to
r businesses, and public
expenditure is to be in-
d.
roposed income tax cut to
consumer spending will be
ered at a Cabinet council
g on Friday, Cabinet
s said.

Japan Car Firm Delves Plan for Output in Europe

TOKYO, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—
bishi Motor Corp. has in-
tely postponed its plan to
ce cars jointly with
ler Corp. in Britain, France
pain, because of strong op-
n in these countries, com-
spokesman Usamu Yama-
said today.
Yamauchi, chief of public
ation, said that public
on to the plan, originally
ted by Chrysler, was strong-
rse, apparently because it
eared that the to-parts
supplied by Mitsubishi
increase unemployment.
ition to the plan was
ularly unfavorable in Brit-
because Chrysler U.K. Ltd.
ceiving financial support
the British government, he
Yamauchi said Mitsubishi's
s in those countries also
d the plan, because local
ction of cars would adverse-
fect sales of Mitsubishi's
mall cars.
ubishi has therefore had
stpone indefinitely the plan,
was intended to bypass
g criticism of Japanese
xports and avert possible
mport restrictions in those
ries, he said.

Curbs on Imports of Autos Urged by British Lawmaker

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ).—The British government should impose blanket controls on foreign car imports "as a matter of dire urgency," Douglas Hoyle, a Labor party Member of Parliament said today.

Mr. Hoyle said the latest new car registration figures, showing imports with a 42.2-per-cent share of the market last month, proved that restrictions on car imports are "long overdue."

As soon as the government acted to cut back on foreign cars entering Britain, Mr. Hoyle said, British manufacturers would be forced to increase production to meet home demand, thus providing jobs which would be of benefit to the overall economy.

"The longer the government waits the more people are going to lose their jobs in Britain," Mr. Hoyle said.

Despite his protests, and those of other politicians and union leaders, no action to restrict car imports in Britain is likely for a number of reasons.

Mainly European

Most of the increase in foreign car sales this year has been of cars imported from other member countries of the European Economic Community. In the first 10 months of this year, sales of Common Market cars in Britain rose to 267,956, or 24 per cent of the market, from 223,782, or 21 per cent, a year earlier.

As a member of the EEC, Britain would find it extremely difficult to impose curbs on imports from other EEC countries. Such action is even more unlikely at a time when government is seeking aid from EEC countries to overcome its financial difficulties.

Also, virtually all of the rise in EEC car sales has been due to imports by British units of the big three U.S. car makers from other European units of these companies.

Until now most calls for import controls have been aimed at Japan and Eastern Europe. However, sales of Japanese cars in the first 10 months of this year have totaled 108,345, or 9.7 per cent of the market, little above year-earlier sales of 99,082, or 9.3 per cent of the market.

Sales of Eastern European cars have actually fallen so far this year, to 16,646, or 1.5 per cent of the market from 17,371, or 1.6 per cent in the first 10 months of 1975.

Merrill and Montagu Form Bullion Concern

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ).—Merrill Lynch & Co. and Samuel Montagu & Co. announced today the formation of a new precious metals trading company and the establishment of U.S. operations.

The new company, Merrill Montagu Inc., will engage in all aspects of bullion trading and will commence operations Nov. 15.

Europeans Cool on U.S. Stocks

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ).—Foreign investors in U.S. stocks have taken what appears to be a decidedly cooler stance after providing significant net buying muscle to U.S. equities in 1975 and earlier this year.

"They still rank the U.S. market No. 1," says Robert Lamorte, international economist and portfolio strategist at Jesup & Lamont Inc., "but they have slowed their net purchases dramatically."

Mr. Lamorte, who recently returned from discussions abroad with a number of investors, says their buying slowdown "could preclude the Dow Jones industrial average from attaining the 1,100 to 1,200-level in early 1977." He concludes, in fact, that the changing attitudes of investors abroad will act as a ceiling on stock prices here over the next six to nine months.

The international currency situation is playing a role in shaping attitudes toward U.S. stocks and Mr. Lamorte does not expect currencies to stabilize until next spring, so, he said, "we would expect the substantially reduced rate of net foreign common stock purchases to continue."

He believes the market, as measured by the Dow Jones industrial average, may remain in a range between 850 and 1,050 well into 1977 because of "the lack of sufficient new money" to push it upward.

During most of the recovery from the market low in late 1974, foreigners provided new money for the market at an unprecedented rate. In 1975, foreign investors bought nearly $4.7 billion more U.S. stocks than they sold. In the first six months of this year, their net buying amounted to nearly $2.3 billion.

Latest figures available from the Federal Reserve Board account for foreign trading only through August, but they show decided slippage in buying enthusiasm from abroad. Europe, in fact, was a net seller of U.S. stocks in each of the four months starting in May.

Only continued net buying by Middle East investors kept foreigners' stock transactions from slipping into the minus column in August, but even in the Middle East net buying has slowed sharply. Net buying from this area slowed from $268 million in June to $209 million in July and to only $92 million in August.

Total net purchases by foreigners in August were only $88 million, down from $233 million in July. In the first four months of this year, foreign net purchases had averaged $478 million a month.

The Fed's latest figures are preliminary, subject to change and two months old. Mr. Lamorte says, however, that his recent discussions abroad with Swiss, French and German investors "indicate that the substantial reduction in foreign net stock investment in the United States during the last several months is going to continue."

One factor helping send some foreigners to the market sidelines, he says, has been the flight from the British pound, the Italian lira and the French franc, and the coincident rise in the relative value of the West German mark and the Swiss franc.

"The Swiss and the Germans have been losing money on their holdings of U.S. securities," he says. "Their currencies have been appreciating while our stock market has been going sideways, essentially, since February. This results in losses to them when they translate their dollar-denominated assets—in this case, stocks—into their respective currencies."

Federal Reserve figures show the Swiss were net sellers of U.S. stocks in June, July and August. The Germans were net sellers in May, June, July and August.

Mr. Lamorte remains a long-term stock-market bull, but believes it may be late next year before the Dow Jones industrial average breaks convincingly above the 1,050-level. "Foreign investors say they aren't going to do much selling and are just slowing down their buying," he says, "but this change is important because they've represented so much of the total net purchasing since 1974.

"My own feeling is that the market will have to move lower to raise investor purchasing power, and that this is the phase we're currently seeing."

For California Land Developer

Sealed Bids May Settle Take-Over Fight

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9 (NYT).—The hotly contested battle for control of Irvine Co., an obscure California land developer, has taken an unexpected twist as it became known that the use of sealed bids to determine the company's eventual owner was being explored.

Irvine is the target of a tense take-over battle between Mobil Oil Co. and Cadillac Fairview Corp. of Toronto, and fast-moving developments yesterday prompted the Orange County Superior Court to postpone action on the sale of the company until at least tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Irvine said that it had rejected a third offer, from a group of investors that included Charles Allen jr., a Wall Street investment banker best known for his take-over and development of Syntex Corp.

To deal with the heavy interest in the concern, legal sources said the judge and lawyers for the Irvine Foundation, the majority stockholder, and Irvine Co., in a 20-minute meeting yesterday, agreed to attempt to develop alternative methods of selling the company. Use of sealed bids heads the list of options, they said.

Accord Sought

"I think the Irvine people would like sealed bids, but it's possible Mobil and Cadillac Fairview won't like it because it might deprive them of coming up with a final offer," an Irvine Co. official said. "The judge will meet with representatives of the two companies Wednesday, or possibly Friday, to see what kind of agreement can be made."

Mobil started the bidding for the company almost two years ago, offering $24 a share, or a total of $201 million.

But this offer was challenged as inadequate by Joan Irvine Smith, granddaughter of the founder of the company, who owns 22 per cent of the stock, and she took the matter to court in Orange County. She was seeking to overturn acceptance of the Mobil offer by directors of the Irvine Foundation, which owns 54 per cent of the stock.

After a trial on her suit began in mid-September, Cadillac Fairview, one of Canada's largest land developers, suddenly entered the picture and offered $265 million, or $31.50 a share, in cash and notes.

Then Mobil came back with a second offer, also of $31.50 but all in cash.

Cadillac then increased its offer to $269.2 million, or $32 a share, in cash and notes last Friday. Then, after being consulted by directors of the Irvine Foundation, and a pause of several hours, Mobil came back in Friday with an offer of $273.5 million, or $32.50 a share.

The Cadillac Fairview offer on Friday was nominally $279.8 million, or $33.25 cents a share, comprised of $159.8 million in cash and $120 million in notes. But the company reserved the right to buy back the notes at a discount of 8.75 per cent, which made the total offer equivalent to $269 million, or $32 a share. The Mobil offer is all in cash.

Offer Rejected

Meanwhile, directors of the Irvine Foundation yesterday rejected an even higher offer—of $285.6 million, or $34 a share, in cash, notes and "other considerations."

It was made by a Detroit company, SMBH & Z Inc., which is headed by New York financier Charles Allen jr. and Alfred Taubman, a real estate developer.

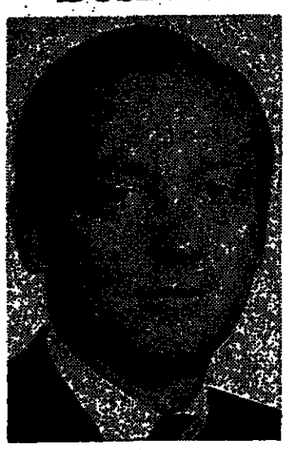
A spokesman for Irvine Co. said the offer had been rejected because not enough cash was involved.

The object of the take-over race is a company that owns the largest single parcel of land within a major metropolitan area in the country.

Known as the Irvine Ranch, it consists of more than 70,000 acres fronting on the Pacific Ocean. Most of the land is undeveloped. The portion that has been developed includes a carefully planned "new town" with choice residential and industrial sites and the University of California campus.

The community is one of the most sought-after by new home developers in southern California, and has been the scene of frenzied lotteries and fire-sale campouts by families hoping to buy one of the few available homes there recently.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



James Tappan

General Foods Corp. announced that James Tappan has been elected a corporate vice-president and named president of its European operations. He had been managing director of Procter & Gamble, Ltd., in Britain. He succeeds James Whitcom, newly appointed as president of General Foods' Latin American operations.

* * *

William Holding has been appointed president and managing director of Bank Morgan Labouchere NV. He succeeds Peter B. Smith, who has been appointed senior vice-president of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in New York. Mr. Holding is also a vice-president of Morgan Guaranty International Finance Corp.

* * *

The Swedish Match Co. of Stockholm has named Ronnie Lindquist as marketing director. He will be responsible for marketing both the lighter and match divisions throughout Europe and North America.

Prices Fall Again on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (IHT).—New York Stock Exchange prices posted another decline today after a late afternoon rally attempt failed to slow the downhill slide.

Analysts attributed the drop to the impact of predominantly negative news on the U.S. economy. They also said a sustained stock market rally is unlikely while uncertainties over policies of President-elect Jimmy Carter persist.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 2.91 at 980.77, as 19.21 million shares changed hands, compared with 16.5 million shares traded yesterday.

The market failed to sustain a strong opening, which came primarily in reaction to recent selling pressure that sent the Dow Jones industrial average down more than 27 points during the two previous sessions.

Once again, however, there was little news to provide an impetus for trading. Declines outnumbered advances by about 870 to 560.

Analysts said high unemployment and a sharper-than-expected rise in the wholesale price index, both reported late last week, accounted for some of the selling pressure on stocks.

Among the weaker blue-chip and office-equipment issues were Xerox, off 1 1/2 at 56 7/8, and Burroughs, down 2 at 84 1/2. National Semiconductor lost 3/4 to 27 3/4, while Digital Equipment rose 1/8 to 48.

Motor issues were generally lower. General Motors surrendered 1/8 to 70 3/4 and Ford 1/2 to 55 3/8 but Chrysler was unchanged at 19.

Oils were mixed. Exxon fell 3/8 to 48 1/2, Gulf Oil 1/8 at 25 1/8, while Texaco gained 1/4 at 25 7/8 and Continental Oil 1/8 at 34 1/4.

Associated Dry Goods fell 5/8 to 30 7/8. The company expects lower third-quarter earnings. Columbia Pictures Industries, which reported lower fiscal first-quarter operating earnings, dropped 1/8 to 4 1/4. Anaconda fell 1 1/8 to 25 5/8.

Among the bright spots were Evans Products, which gained 1 1/8 to 12 3/8. Evans is offering to exchange preferred stock for common stock.

MGM rose 1/2 to 15 1/8 after declaring a year-end stock dividend of 9 per cent and Owens-Illinois was up 1/2 at 50 1/2.

U.S. Steel moved ahead 3/8 to 46 3/4, Norton Simon rose 1/8 to 20 5/8 and Zale Corp. rose 1 to 12 1/4.

Liggett Group dropped 5/8 to 32 5/8 and Bendix was off 1/8 at 39 1/2.

Soybean futures again led all farm commodity futures in a decline on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Soybeans were down 9 1/2 cents. Wheat lost 8, corn 5 1/4 and oats 3 1/2. Soybean meal declined nearly $3 a ton, but soybean oil was virtually unchanged after a closing rally.

Ireland Gets Loan Totalling $300 Million

LONDON, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—The Republic of Ireland has arranged a $300-million medium-term credit to finance part of its expected budget requirement for 1977, the four banks arranging the credit said.

The loan is the largest single syndicated borrowing from the international banking market so far undertaken by Ireland, the banks said.

The four banks are Allied Irish Investment Bank, Citicorp International group, Manufacturers Hanover and S.G. Warburg.

U.S. Oil Firms' Profit Rises 9 Per Cent in Third Quarter

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Third quarter profits of the 25 largest U.S. oil companies totaled $2.98 billion, or 9 per cent higher than the $2.73 billion in the 1975 third quarter, the American Petroleum Institute said today.

This increase was lower than the profit rise of 418 industrial corporations, excluding oil companies, whose earnings increased more than 21 per cent during the third quarter, it said.

The institute, which released the figures at its annual meeting here, said the highest third quarter profit among the oil companies was posted by Exxon, with $635 million, although this was down from Exxon's third quarter 1975 net of $660 million.

Standard Oil of Indiana showed the second-highest profit in the third quarter, with earnings of $253.1 million, up from $229.7 million a year earlier.

Third was Mobil with third quarter net of $252 million compared with $231 million in the 1975 third quarter.

The institute said that in terms of stockholder equity, the profitability of the oil companies was 14.5 per cent in the first nine months of 1976, compared with 13.3 per cent last year.

The institute attributed the higher 1976 earnings to increased prices for crude oil and natural gas and to improved profit margins on refining, marketing and chemicals.

With higher capital outlays, the investment tax credit also contributed to the improved 1976 profit showing.

Offsetting these factors were larger expenditures for exploration and drilling, increased taxes resulting from elimination of percentage depletion, changes in the U.S. tax treatment of foreign earnings and the inability of companies to fully recover cost increases, the institute said.

Owens-Illinois To Sell Stake In Fiberglas Corp.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ).—Owens-Illinois Inc. will dispose of about $75.4 million of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. common stock that it owns, eliminating most of its stake in the company.

The plan, announced yesterday, apparently will satisfy the terms of a 1973 federal court consent decree that required Owens-Illinois to divest itself of most of its Owens-Corning stock before the fall of 1978.

The block of stock involved in the transaction represents about 8 per cent of Owens-Corning's total outstanding common.

Owens-Illinois said it is offering to exchange a total of 1,226,016 shares of Owens-Corning common for 1,362,240 shares of Owens-Illinois common. The exchange ratio is 0.9 Owens-Corning share for 1 share of Owens-Illinois.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Bendix

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	716.3	665.5
Profits	25.5	22.1
Per Share	1.15	1.01
Year		
Revenue	2,970.0	2,610.0
Profits	104.7	79.8
Per Share	4.74	3.66

Williams Cos.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	223.9	132.9
Profits	10.3	24.6
Per Share dil.	0.41	1.02
Nine Months		
Revenue	757.8	672.6
Profits	46.1	105.6
Per Share dil.	1.84	4.08

All these Notes having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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November 1976

DISPOSAL OF INDUSTRIAL PLANT & MACHINERY

Wewag Industrie
P.O. Box 25
D-4018 Langenfeld
West Germany

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 9

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36⅝	31¼	ACF Ind 1.80	7	93	32	31¾	31⅞+	⅛
4	1⅞	AJ Indust	6	55	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
24⅛	17⅞	AMF Inc 1.24	10	189	19⅝	19¼	19½—	⅜
17⅝	10⅝	APLCorp 1	5	92	13½	12¾	12⅞—	½
60⅝	45⅝	ARASv 1.20	10	25	46⅝	45¾	46⅛+	⅜
33	12⅝	ASALtd .80		736	20⅝	20	20⅝	
11⅝	7¼	ATOInc .28	5	49	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
55⅝	37⅝	AbbtLab .88	16	334	49	47¾	48⅛—	⅝
10¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	13	19	9	8⅞	9 —	⅛
4½	2⅞	AdmDg .04	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅛	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		65	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
5⅜	3⅝	AdmsMillis	7	3	4	4	4	
13½	7¾	Addrssg .10e	13	133	10⅛	9¾	10	
35⅞	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	9	850	33	32½	32⅝	
52½	36¼	AetnaLf pf 2		2	51¾	51¾	51¾	
14⅝	9⅝	Ahmans .22	6	32	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅛
6⅞	2½	Aileen Inc	58	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
39⅛	29¾	AirProd .20	13	169	30	29⅝	29¾—	¼
13⅞	11	AirbnFrt .60	11	6	12⅛	12	12⅛	
24⅝	17½	Aircoinc 1.15	6	73	28⅞	27⅜	27⅞—	½
25¾	14⅝	Alcona 1.20	11	35	15¼	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
15⅞	13⅛	AlaGas 1.28	7	7	14¼	14⅛	14¼—	⅛
113¾	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z650	112	111½	112	
91½	77¼	AlaP pf 8.28		z140	89	88½	88½	
77½	11⅛	Alaskin .45e	5	75	13⅛	16⅞	13⅞—	⅛
21¾	14	Albanyin .72	7	6	17	16¾	16¾—	¼
8⅝	5⅝	AlbertoC .36	13	2	6	6	6	
23⅞	17⅜	Albertsn .72	9	25	19⅝	19	19 —	⅜
30⅛	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	54	236	24⅞	24	24⅛	
18½	14½	AlcoStl .72	5	28	16½	16¼	16½+	⅛
29	16⅝	AlconLb .28	17	27	21⅝	20¾	21 —	⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alexdrs .36e	6	45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
11⅞	7½	AllegCp .90e	22	9	10	9¾	10 +	⅛
43¾	26½	AllgLud 1.80	6	11	33½	33¼	33½	
45½	33¾	AllgLud pf 3		1	38¾	38¾	38¾—	½
24½	16⅝	AllgPw 1.60	7	109	20½	20⅜	20½+	⅛
20	9¼	AllenGrp .60	5	32	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
44⅝	33½	AlldCh 1.80	8	55	34⅞	34⅜	34¾	
13⅝	9⅝	AlldMnt .64	6	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
16⅞	10⅝	AlldProd .60		5	11	10⅝	10⅝	
59¼	42⅝	AlldStr 1.80	6	19	45⅛	45⅝	45 +	⅜
6	2¼	AlldSupmkt		23	3	3	3	
30	17⅞	AllisChal .60	5	404	23	22⅝	23 +	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	AllrtAut .60	9	13	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
13	6½	AlphaP Ind .25e	5	17	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
61¼	38½	Alcoa 1.40	24	289	51¾	51⅛	51⅝—	⅛
41½	30	AmalSug 3a	3	3	31¾	31½	31½	
60¼	47	Amax 1.75	13	39	53¼	52⅝	52⅞—	⅜
58⅝	52⅞	Amax pfB 3		71	53½	52⅝	52⅞—	⅛
22¾	11¾	AMBAC .80	7	21	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
25⅞	16⅛	AHess .60	6	229	24	23⅝	23¾	
62	45⅞	AHes pf 3.50		38	58¼	58	58	
21¼	13⅝	AAirFilt .56	8	18	15	15⅝	15⅝—	½
16⅝	8⅝	Am Airlin	6	85	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
10	4⅞	Amcord .36	7	23	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
15⅞	11¾	AmBaker 1	5	6	13	12¾	12¾—	⅛
43½	29⅛	ABrnds 2.80	8	131	41⅝	40¾	40⅝—	⅝
26	21	ABrnd pf1.70		2	23½	23½	23½+	¼
39⅛	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	16	267	37½	36⅝	37 +	½
35½	30⅝	AmCan 2.40	7	80	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	
23⅛	21	ACan pf 1.75		3	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
3	⅝	AmCen Mtg		8	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
16⅞	12½	AmCredit .26e	5	21	14¾	14⅝	14⅞	
28⅛	23½	ACyan 1.50	9	163	26	25¾	25⅞—	⅛
11	7¾	AmDistil		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
28⅛	19⅝	ADistTel .84	10	20	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛+	⅜
7¾	4¼	AmDualVt		28	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
14	12½	ADul pf .84e		22	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
24⅛	20⅛	AmElPw 2.06	9	396	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
10	8½	AFamlSl .32	5	16	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
14	7⅛	AmFinSy pf		z400	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
6⅛	2¼	AmFinSys		9	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
24⅞	22⅞	AGIBd 1.96e		51	24⅝	24¼	24½+	⅛
17⅝	15	AGenCv 1.32		3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
19¼	12½	AmGnIns .68	7	67	17⅛	17¼	17¼—	½
28⅛	21⅝	AmGln pf1.80		30	25⅝	25½	25⅝—	⅛
19⅝	13¾	AmGln pf.90		32	18¼	18	18 —	⅛
18¼	13	AmHoist .80	4	23	14¾	14½	14½—	½
37¾	29½	AmHome 1	18	641	30⅛	29½	30 +	⅜
37¾	29½	AmHosp .40	19	148	31½	31	31⅛—	⅜
4⅝	2½	Am Invest	22	14	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
11⅝	5⅞	A Medicl .24	8	49	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	¼
8⅞	5½	A Medicp .10	5	79	7¾	7⅝	7¾+	⅛
7¾	3¾	Am Motors	6	335	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
40⅞	37¾	ANatR 2.64	7	103	38⅜	37¾	37⅞+	¼
12¼	8⅝	AmSeat .40	7	4	9¾	9¼	9¼	
15½	8¼	AShip 1.071	6	6	14½	14¼	14¼—	½
28⅞	16¾	AmStand 1.30	7	x60	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+	⅜
79	54½	A Std pf 4.75		8	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛—	¼
8¼	6	AmSteril .30	5	140	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
33	26¼	AmStrs 1.90	5	15	27⅝	27¼	27⅜—	½
62⅝	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	1166	61¼	60⅝	60⅞—	⅜
67	55	AmT&Tpf 4		44	64⅝	63⅝	64	
49	43⅞	ATT pfA3.64		11	48	48	48 +	¼
50⅛	45	ATT pfB3.74		45	49	49	49 —	⅛
10⅝	8¼	AWatWk .70	5	20	10¼	10	10¼+	⅜
18	15½	AW4.1pf 1.43		z100	17¾	17¾	17¾+	¼
19¼	14⅝	Ameron 1	7	3	16⅛	16	16	
10¼	5½	AmesD .18e	4	2	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
24¼	19¼	Ametek 1.20	8	15	21¼	21	21	
19⅞	13¾	Amfacinc 1	7	266	13⅝	13¼	13½—	¼
35⅝	26	AMPInc .41	29	447	32⅝	31¾	31⅝—	1¼
12⅛	8½	Ampco .60	8	8	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅝	4¾	Ampex Corp	10	69	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
51⅞	36½	Amstar 2.70	4	4	40¼	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
9	7⅝	Amstr pf .68		5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
49¼	34	Amsted 2	7	8	45½	45½	45½+	⅛
8	4⅞	Amtel .32	6	11	5	5	5	
31⅛	17⅛	Anacond .60	108	221	26	25¼	25⅝—	⅝
32¾	22⅞	AnchrH 1.40	6	14	27⅜	27⅛	27¼+	¼
45¼	35¼	AndCly 1.60	8	9	45¾	45¼	45½—	½
8¼	5	Angelica .16	7	53	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
10½	6	Anixter .20	5	34	6	6	6 —	⅛
12⅞	7	AnsulCo .53t		10	8	7⅞	7⅞—	½
19½	10¼	Apache .50b	5	36	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞—	⅜
29⅞	23⅝	Apco Oil	27	11	27¼	27¼	27¼+	⅛
3⅞	1½	Apeco Corp		46	1⅝	1½	1½	
88½	74½	ApPw pf8.12		z10	88	88	88 +	1⅛
91½	68	ApPw pf7.40		z250	79	78¼	78⅛—	¼
4⅝	2½	Appld Mag	9	23	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
14⅛	9¾	ArcataN .60	7	30	13⅝	13½	13⅝—	⅛
21⅛	18¼	ArchDan .20	8	343	18⅝	17⅞	18 —	⅞
5	3¼	Arctic Entr	8	5	4	4	4	
3⅝	1⅞	Aristar		15	3⅛	3	3	
17⅞	15	ArizPSv 1.48	8	154	17⅛	16⅞	17	
114¾	103¾	AriPpf 10.70		z120	111	111	111 —	¾
4⅜	6	ArkBest .35		40	11⅛	10½	10½—	½
27½	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	8	22	26¼	25⅞	26¼—	⅛
4⅝	2	Arlen RltyD		51	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
35½	26¾	Armco 1.80	8	105	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
32⅝	27	Arm pf 2.10		25	29½	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
52⅛	44¼	Armr pf 4.75		z80	52	51⅝	51⅝—	¼
32¾	23⅝	ArmstCk 1	13	83	29	28¾	28⅞+	⅜
21½	15	ArmRu .80	3	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
16	9⅛	Arvin .26e	4	12	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
27½	25⅝	Arvinin pf 2		14	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	
20	13⅛	Asarco .80	14	125	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝+	⅛
29⅝	19⅝	AshlOil 1.70	6	725	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	
40	27½	AsdDrG 1.50	10	206	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝—	⅝
14⅝	8⅝	Athlone .60	5	219	13⅞	13	13⅛+	½
4¼	1⅝	Atico Mtg		16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23⅛	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.62	8	135	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜+	⅛
58	49¼	AtlRich 1.60	11	673	54	52½	53¼+	½
71⅜	54¼	AtlRc pf 2.80		44	66¼	65⅝	66⅛+	¼
7¼	3¼	Atlas Corp	20	115	4⅜	4¼	4⅜—	⅛
35½	25½	Auto Data.24	19	172	25⅞	25½	25½	
7⅝	4⅝	Autmind .24	5	29	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅞	4½	Avco Corp	2	255	13⅞	12⅝	13 —	½
1⅝	9-16	AvcoCp wt		200	1	15-16	1	
41½	16⅛	AvcoCp pf		2	39½	39½	39½+	¼
25⅛	20½	AveryInt .36	20	33	20⅞	20½	20½—	⅛
13⅛	7½	Avis Inc	5	54	10	9⅞	10	
20½	10⅝	AvnetInc .60	6	508	15⅛	14⅝	15 —	½
50⅛	32¼	AvonPd 2	16	485	45¼	44⅝	44⅝—	⅝

B

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	1½	BTMtg .30e		4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
36¾	18¼	BabckWil 1	7	114	32	30⅞	31⅛	
14⅛	4⅜	Bache .40e	5	28	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
12½	7⅛	BakerIn .36	7	60	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
55	42⅝	BakrIntl .42	13	106	47	45⅝	47	
13⅝	8½	BaldDH .68	6	10	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
25¼	18¼	BallCp .80	6	13	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅜
24⅞	11⅞	BallyMt .02e	17	148	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛—	⅜
28⅝	22½	BaltGE 2.08	9	444	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
55½	50	Balt pfB 4.50		z220	53	52	53 +	1
15½	12¼	BanCa .60	93	18	13	13	13	
32⅞	12⅞	Bandag .05e	9	148	13⅛	12⅞	13	
11⅛	4½	Bangr Punt	4	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	
20¼	12¼	BangP pf 2		1	19¼	19¼	19¼—	½
33¼	28⅛	BkofNY 2.20	6	17	30⅝	30½	30⅝—	⅛
16⅝	11⅛	BkofVa .88	6	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
27⅞	24⅛	BankAm	10	589	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
38	23⅝	BankTr 3	8	195	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛—	¼
28½	25⅝	BnkT pf 2.50		8	27⅝	27½	27½	
24½	25¼	BarbOil 1.60		23	29⅝	29½	29½—	⅜
18	11⅛	BardCR .24	12	34	12⅞	12½	12⅝—	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	BarnesGp .80	7	15	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	⅜
16½	7⅝	Basicinc .80	5	4	13⅝	13¼	13⅝—	⅛
39½	25	BauschL .80	9	119	27⅜	26½	26⅝—	⅝
45⅛	33	BaxtTrv .21	23	343	41⅝	39⅝	40⅝—	1
21⅞	17⅛	BayStG 1.88	7	19	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	⅜
23	17	Bearing .50	10	35	26¼	25½	25½—	1½
27⅛	21½	BeatFds .84	13	238	25⅞	25½	25⅝	
29⅝	22¼	Beckmn .28	15	48	23⅝	23¼	23½	
42¾	34	BectDick .50	16	72	34⅝	34	34 —	¼
23⅛	14	BeechA 1	7	9	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
17⅛	8⅛	Beker .28		55	8⅝	8⅜	8½—	⅛
23⅛	13⅝	BelcoP .60e	6	47	21¼	20⅝	21⅛+	¼
27¼	15⅝	Belden 1.32	9	13	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅜
11⅛	7	BeldinHe .35b	7	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25½	15	BellHow .84		17	18¼	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
52½	49	BellCda 3.72	7	2	50⅛	50¼	50¼—	¼
20	13⅝	BemisCo 1.20	7	24	18⅞	18½	18½—	⅛
45⅛	37⅛	Bendix 2	9	40	39⅝	39¼	39¼—	⅜
92	66	Bendix pf 3		1	80	80	80 —	1
25⅛	17⅜	Benf.Cp 1.45	5	83	23½	23⅛	23½+	⅜
59½	46½	Benef pf 4.30		9	53	52½	52½—	1½
53½	45	Benef pf 4.50		z100	53½	53½	53½	
29⅞	25½	Bnfl Spt 2.50		z140	29¾	29¼	29¾	
4¼	1⅝	BenfStd Mtg		4	1½	1½	1½	
2⅛	1⅛	Bengt B .07e	7	321	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
5⅜	2¼	Berkey Pho		102	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	
23⅞	13⅝	Best Prod	12	159	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	
48	33	BethStl 2	7	277	36⅞	36¼	36½—	⅛
35⅝	29⅜	BigThree .40	17	112	29⅞	29½	27⅞+	¼
28⅝	16⅝	BlackDr .40	16	208	16⅞	16½	16⅝—	⅛
11⅛	5	BlairJhn .43a	4	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
17¼	12½	BlissLau 1b	6	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
20¼	14⅞	BlockHR 1	11	72	19⅞	19¼	19¼+	⅛
23⅛	20¼	BlueBell .80	5	99	23⅛	22⅞	23 +	⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Bluebird Inc	7	47	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6⅞	2⅝	Bcbble Brks	7	14	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
45¼	24⅞	Boeing 1a	11	488	42	41¼	41⅝—	⅝
30½	23½	BoiseCas .80	11	403	29⅝	29⅞	29⅛—	⅛
33⅛	25	Borden 1.40	9	133	31	30⅝	30⅝—	¼
30⅛	19½	BorWar 1.60	7	93	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Bormans	4	27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
27	22⅛	BosEd 2.44	9	25	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝—	⅛
74½	81½	BosE pf 8.83		z180	93	92	92 —	2
12⅝	10⅝	BosE pf 1.17		41	12	11⅞	11⅞	
15½	13⅛	BosE pf 1.46		8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
14¼	8¼	Braniff .24	9	354	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
32⅛	15¼	BraunCF .50	6	93	25	25⅛	25⅜—	⅛
32⅛	26¼	Brig Str .92	14	17	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞+	⅛
83¼	54⅜	BristMy 1.60	13	675	65⅝	64	64⅞—	1¼
50½	42	BristM pf 2		9	42½	41½	41½—	½
12½	9½	BcitPet .33e	15	249	13⅛	10⅝	10¼+	⅛
34½	25⅝	BrkwGl 1.20	6	111	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
19⅞	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	7	15	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
26¾	25⅝	BklUG pf2.47		4	26¼	26	26¼+	¼
8⅛	5⅝	BwnShrp .50		3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
13½	10¼	BrownC .50	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
26	16⅝	BwnGp 1.20	7	10	20⅞	20	20⅛—	⅛
6¾	5⅜	BrwnFer .20	9	79	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
18½	11	Brunswk .80	8	143	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
25½	17	BrushW .80	6	43	21⅞	21⅛	21⅜—	⅜
30½	18	BucyEr .44	13	25	25	25½	25⅝+	⅛
19¾	7⅛	BuddCo 1.20	4	54	17¾	17½	17½—	⅛
59½	45	BuddCo pf 5		z90	56	56	56	
8⅝	4⅝	Budgind .24t	6	14	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
25¼	20½	BuffFo 1.22a	8	8	22¼	22⅛	22⅛—	⅜
11⅛	6	Bulova .05t		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	
21½	19⅝	BunkHl 1.65		4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
18¼	14¼	BunkrR pf1.50		3	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
9¾	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		33	7	6¾	6⅞	
34	27½	Burlind 1.40	7	205	27⅝	26⅞	27¼+	⅛
48½	31⅝	BurlNo 1.30e	6	73	41⅜	41	41⅜	
30½	24⅝	Burndy .83	11	493	27⅛	27¼	27¼	
103½	83⅛	Burrghs .63	20	457	87	85	85¼—	1⅛
20¾	17	ButtesG Oil	5	57	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
61	45⅛	CBS 1.45	10	320	52⅜	51⅞	52 —	⅛
4½	1½	CCI Corp		271	4⅞	4⅛	4½	
2⅛	⅝	CIMtg Gp		54	11-16	⅝	11-16	
4⅛	2⅝	CIRlt Inv		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
37¾	28⅝	CITFin 2.20	7	51	34⅛	33¾	34 +	⅛
101½	75⅞	CIT pfB 5.50		4	101½	101½	101½	
1⅝	7-16	CL Assets		3	9-16	9-16	9-16	
7	4½	CL Asst pf1.16k		25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
6	2⅞	CLCAm .24	5	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅞	2	CMIInv Cp	17	25	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
6⅛	5⅞	CNA Finl	7	318	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
14	11	CNA pfA1 10		137	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
13⅛	11	CNAI 1.08a		10	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
43⅝	40½	CPC Int 2.20	8	177	41⅞	41⅛	41½—	½
26½	14⅝	CTSCp .60	7	7	19⅝	19½	19½—	½
4½	1½	CabCab For		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
34⅛	18⅞	CabotC 1.08	8	55	33	32½	32½—	¼
5⅞	2¼	Cadence Ind	8	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5⅜	2⅞	Caesars Wrl		188	4⅞	4½	4½—	⅛
8½	3	Cal Finanl	8	125	5⅜	5¼	5¼—	⅛
19⅞	15¼	CalPUt 1.60	10	x5	15⅞	15¼	15¼—	⅝
17½	10⅝	Callahn .03r	17	29	13¼	13	13⅛—	½
3⅞	1¼	Camrn Brn		32	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
27½	16½	CmpRL .60a	22	171	24⅝	24¼	24⅝—	⅛
35⅝	29⅝	CamSp 1.36	11	71	33⅝	33½	33⅝+	⅛
31½	26¼	CampTag 1.12	9	23	28⅞	28¼	28⅛—	⅛
19½	13	CdnPac .85e	7	33	16⅞	16⅝	16⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7½	CanalR .64	10	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
55	42¼	CapCltls .33	12	252	53¼	53	53	
24½	17⅛	CapHold .43	10	42	20⅛	19½	19¾—	⅜
3	½	Capit Mtg		72	1¼	1	1⅛+	⅛
35⅞	20	Carbor 1.12	8	55	31	30½	31 +	⅛
4⅛	2½	Carling OKe	17	15	2¾	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
16½	10¾	Carlisle .83	7	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
61¼	55½	CaroC&Oh 5		z200	60	60	60	
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20	39	45	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
23½	17⅝	CaroPw 1.72	8	111	21⅝	21⅜	21½	
32¼	26¾	CarP pf 2.67		15	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
34½	21½	CarTec 1.80	7	40	31⅝	31¼	31¼	
18⅝	11⅛	CarrCp .64	15	82	16½	16¼	16⅜	
15⅞	10½	CarrGn .89e		3	13½	13½	13½	
25¼	17⅝	CartHaw .90	9	8	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
42¾	33	CartHw pf 2		129	35½	34⅝	34⅝—	⅜
8⅝	6	CartWall .20	28	23	6⅛	6	6⅛	
11	5½	CascNG .73r	8	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17⅛	15	CastlCk .83b	7	29	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	¼
67¼	53⅛	CatrpTr 1.52	11	821	54⅞	53⅞	53⅞—	¼
19⅝	14	CecoCp 1.16	11	13	15¼	15	15¼	
58	41¾	Celanse 2.80	8	40	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	⅜
14	7⅞	Centex .12	14	90	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝+	⅛
18½	13½	CenSoW 1.20	9	491	15½	15⅜	15½—	⅛
20½	17⅝	CenHud 1.72	7	7	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
18¼	15⅞	CenIlLt 1.60	11	32	18	17⅞	18 +	¼
31½	27½	CnlLt pf 2.87		2433	30	30	30	
29¼	25½	CnlLt pf 2.62		z330	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅜
15¼	12⅞	CenIPS 1.28	10	157	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
27¼	18	CenLaE 1.40	9	103	24⅜	24½	24⅛—	⅛
16	14	CeMPw 1.54	9	63	15	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
18	13⅝	CenSoya .70	6	61	14⅛	13¾	13¾	
24⅝	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	42	23⅞	23¾	23⅞+	⅛
36½	19¼	CentrDat .80	11	251	24¼	23⅝	23⅝—	⅜
22⅛	15	Cert-teed .65	9	15	18⅛	18	18	
30⅛	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	8	9	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛+	¼
28½	18	Champlnt 1	9	392	25⅛	24⅞	25 +	⅛
28⅝	18⅞	Chml pf1.20		22	25¼	25	25	
13⅞	11	ChemSo .68	9	175	12	11¾	12 +	¼
5	2⅞	ChartrCo .08	8	49	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
35⅞	21⅛	Chartr NY 2	6	33	26¼	26	26⅛—	⅛
8½	7	ChaseFd .60e		22	8	7⅞	8	
32¼	26⅝	ChaseM 2.20	11	224	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+	¼
4	2	ChaseT .83e		20	2	2	2⅛+	⅛
11	5⅞	Chelsea .40	11	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
52	25¼	Chemm 1.50	6	150	26⅞	26½	26½	
43⅝	30¼	ChmNY 2.88	6	165	36⅜	35¾	36⅛—	⅜
32¼	25¼	ChesapkVa 1.36	6	6	27¾	27⅜	27¾+	⅜
30	23¼	ChesePn .76	14	189	23½	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
40⅝	34⅛	Chessie 2.32	7	162	36⅛	36	36⅛—	⅛
9¼	4¼	ChiMilw Cp		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
35½	25⅝	ChiPneuT 2	15	41	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2	ChkFull		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	4½	Chris Craft	13	30	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
16	9¼	Chromal .84	6	25	13⅛	13	13	
22⅝	10⅛	Chrysler .30e	5	737	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
20⅜	17	CinnGE 1.64	14	136	20½	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
51	47½	CinGE pf 4		z70	47½	46½	46½—	1½
106¼	99⅛	CinG pf 9.52		z1420	106½	106	106½+	1
35	18½	CinMila 1.40	15	8	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	
37⅛	27¾	Citicorp .96	10	1328	29⅝	28¼	28 —	¼
57⅜	38⅞	CitiesSv 2.80	7	315	54¼	53⅜	54⅛—	⅜
5	1⅜	CitzSR .30e		30	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
13¼	7	CityInvst .60	7	243	12¼	12	12	
15-16		CityInv wt		6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
25¼	16½	CityIn pfB		56	23¾	23¼	23½+	⅛
11½	10	CityIn pf 1.10		16	11	11	11 —	⅛
46½	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60	11	70	36	35⅝	35¾+	⅜
15¼	9	ClarkOil .50	7	18	13¼	13	13 —	⅛
73⅛	47	ClvCliff 1.80a	13	12	68⅞	68⅝	68⅝—	⅛
32⅝	26½	ClvElIll 2.56	10	76	32⅛	32	32 —	⅛
122½	112⅝	ClevEl pf 12		z90	121	120¼	121 —	1½
14⅝	10⅝	CloroxCo .52	11	226	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	CluetPea .40		46	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
13⅛	10¼	CluettP pf 1		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
14⅞	7⅝	CoastSt Gas	3	151	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
24⅛	17⅞	CstSG pf1.83		12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	
19¼	13⅛	CstSG pf1.19		3	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	CocaBtl .40e	10	150	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
95⅝	76¼	CocaCol 2.65	17	427	77⅞	76⅜	77⅜+	⅜
17⅝	8⅞	ColdwBk .50	9	87	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
14	8⅛	ColeNa .60	6	73	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Coleco Ind	14	14	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
31¼	23⅝	ColgPal .88	13	517	25½	25¼	25⅜—	⅛
51½	45⅝	ColgP pf3.50		z10	50	50	50 +	¾
15⅛	9⅝	CollInAik .64	5	35	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
8½	4⅝	CollimF .05e	7	22	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
34⅛	18	ColPenn .70	7	233	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
25	16⅝	ColonlSt 1.45	7	8	21⅝	21⅛	21½+	⅛
56⅛	28⅝	Coltind 2.50	6	6	48⅝	48½	48½—	⅛
79⅞	47½	Colt pf 4.25		2	67¾	67¼	67¾+	
26⅞	22¾	ColGas 2.14	8	65	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝+	¼
7⅛	4½	Colum Pict	4	105	6	5⅞	5⅞	
27¼	21½	ColSOh 2.20	6	77	25½	25¼	25½—	¼
2 3-16	9-16	Colwel Mtg		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
20¼	12⅝	Combd Com	7	23	15⅜	15	15⅜+	⅜
48⅞	32¼	CombEng 2	9	211	42½	41¾	42⅛+	⅜
20½	13	CombEq .10r	9	26	17½	17¼	17⅜—	⅛
37½	26¼	ComwE 2.40	9	547	31	30⅝	30⅞+	⅛
10⅝	8⅝	ComEdB wt		4	10	10	10 +	⅛
22½	17½	ComE pf1.42		7	21⅛	21	21⅛+	¼
22¾	20¼	ComE pf1.90		4	22½	22	22½	
23⅞	21¼	ComwE pf 2		5	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
27½	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		11	27⅝	27¼	27½—	⅛
32⅝	29⅛	ComE pf2.87		27	32	31⅞	32 +	⅛
98⅝	89	ComE pf8 40		10	97	97	97 —	1
11¾	6⅛	ComwO		53	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
22¼	17	ComO pf1.72		30	17⅛	17	17 —	½
31¾	23⅝	Comsat 1	6	74	28⅛	27½	28 —	½
38¼	18⅝	Compgr .05e	7	33	24½	24⅛	24⅛—	⅜
8	4	Comput Scl	8	38	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
13	8½	ConAgr .75	3	30	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
25¼	19⅝	ConeMills 1	4	23	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	½
19⅝	12	Consolm .50	7	34	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
18⅝	13½	ConnM 1.60	13	5	17½	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
25⅝	19⅝	Conrac .80B	6	8	21⅜	21	21⅛	
20	15	ConEd 1.60	5	265	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
54⅝	44	ConEd pf 5		2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛—	½
26¼	19¾	ConFds 1.40	8	226	24¾	24⅛	24½	
68	56½	ConF pf 4.50		6	66	64⅛	66 +	2
27⅝	18½	ConFrgt .80	8	23	25¼	24⅞	25¼+	⅜
30	24½	ConNGs 2.24	8	41	29½	29⅛	29½—	¼
22⅝	19	ConsuPow 2	7	206	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	
50	40	CnPw pf4.50		z70	49½	48⅝	48⅝+	⅛
79	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z1150	77	75¼	75¼—	1⅛
80⅝	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z1750	78⅞	78	78⅛—	¼
81	66	CnPw pf7.76		250	79½	79½	79½	
81½	67½	CnPw pf7.68		200	78⅝	78	78⅛—	¼
26¼	25	CnPw pf2.43		9	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝+	⅛
88¼	75½	ConPow pf 6		7	85⅛	85	85 —	⅛
9⅛	5¼	ContAir Lin		131	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
8⅛	5	ContCop .50		20	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	
54	41⅝	ContlCp 2.80	18	62	51¼	50⅞	51 —	⅜
34	25¼	CntlGrp 2	8	439	32⅞	31⅞	32 —	⅞
55⅝	35⅜	ContlCo 2.40	7	268	51⅜	50⅞	51⅛+	⅛
15⅛	9⅝	ContlIP 1.28	7	36	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
3	1½	Contll Rlty		27	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
40⅞	33	Cont Oil 1.20	8	763	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜+	⅛
15⅛	12¼	ContTel 1.08	10	434	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
27⅛	17⅝	Control Dat	9	221	22½	22	22⅛—	⅛
48	40¾	CnDt pf 4.50		z70	46	46	46	
35½	26¼	Conwd 2.20	8	4	34⅛	34	34¼	
6	2⅛	CookUn .30t	5	29	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛—	⅛
41½	29	CooperIn .84	10	77	36⅝	36¼	36⅛+	¼
145	82½	Copl pfB2.50		40	131⅜	131⅛	131⅛+	1⅛
10½	4⅞	Cooper Lab	16	34	8⅞	8½	8⅝—	⅛
16¾	9⅝	CoopTR .70	3	6	15¼	15	15 —	⅛
17¼	12	CopT pf 1.25		3	16⅛	16½	16⅛	
18¼	10¼	Copeind .68	8	2	15½	15½	15½+	⅛
25⅝	17⅝	CopeRg .50a		106	20⅞	20	20⅛+	⅛
53	35⅝	Coppw 2.40b	7	2	44	44	44	
2⅛	1½	Cordura Cp		70	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
80	43⅝	CornG 1.72a	14	80	64⅞	63	63⅛—	1
4	1¼	Cousins Mtg		30	1	1⅛	1⅛	
37½	28⅝	CoxBdct .55	10	11	31	30⅝	30⅝—	1
16⅛	8¼	Craig .30	3	18	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅛
39⅝	23⅛	Crane 1.20	4	64	27⅝	26⅞	27 —	⅝
5⅛	3⅛	CreditF .52e	9	29	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
27⅝	21⅝	CrckN 1.66	8	59	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	¼
42¾	35½	CrockN pf 3		4	39½	39½	39½	
15⅝	10½	CromaK .80	7	11	12	11⅞	11⅞	
33⅛	18⅞	CrouHi 1	11	55	28⅞	28¼	28⅛+	¼
88	51⅝	CroHi pf3.35		20	75½	75½	75½+	¼
22⅝	16⅞	Crown Cork	7	36	18⅝	18½	18½	
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	11	955	43	42⅝	42⅝+	⅛
20¼	13⅝	Culbro 1.32	6	7	19⅛	19	19 —	⅛
11	7⅝	Culligan .40	9	22	9⅛	9	9 —	½
45½	19⅝	CummEng 1	9	71	40⅛	40¼	40⅛+	½
12⅝	11	CurrInc 1.08		9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
17⅝	10	CurtisWr .60	9	118	15⅛	15	15	
40⅝	26⅝	CutlerH 1.80	8	31	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	
25⅝	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1.20	4	5	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
31⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.40	22	19	22½	22¼	22¼—	¼

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅝	6⅝	Damon .20	43	235	7	6⅞	6⅞	
11¾	7	DanRiv .40	5	27	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝—	¼
29½	19⅞	DanaCp .84	9	45	27	26⅝	26⅞	
41	27½	Dartind .80b	7	253	30	29⅝	30 —	½
41½	32⅝	Dartindpf 2		12	34¼	33⅝	33⅝—	1
60¼	37⅝	Data Genl	22	84	43	42⅝	43 +	1
17⅝	10⅝	Dayco .50b	4	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
35½	26¼	DaytnHud 1	10	72	34⅛	33⅝	34	
20	17	DaytPL 1.66	10	64	18⅝	18½	18⅝—	⅛
85	72½	DPLpf 7.70		z70	85½	84	85½+	1
34½	29	Deere 1.10	7	488	30⅞	29⅝	29⅝—	½
29½	22⅝	DelMon 1.50	6	31	26⅝	26	26½+	⅛
14⅝	12¼	DelmaP 1.20	9	81	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
45⅝	35⅝	DeltaAir .70	9	81	35⅞	35	35⅛—	⅜
7⅝	3⅛	Deltona Crp		76	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
23½	19	DennisMfg 1	7	10	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅛
25¼	18⅛	Dennys .44	10	09	20⅝	20	20 —	⅜
34⅞	27½	Dentsply .80	14	92	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
25½	15½	Deseret .40	13	42	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
12	5⅜	DeSotoIn .60	8	32	11¾	11½	11¾	
15⅝	13	DetEdis 1.45	10	386	14⅝	14½	14½	
64¼	55	DetE pf 5.50		11	62¼	61⅞	62⅛—	⅜
95⅝	82¼	DetE pf 9.32		z60	94	94	94	
80¼	66	DetE pf 7.68		z140	77½	77	77	
78½	64	DetE pf 7.45		z130	76	75	75 —	½
77½	64	DetE pf 7.36		z140	74½	74	74 —	½
27⅝	24⅞	DetE pf 2.75		9	27¼	27⅛	27⅛—	¼
27¾	24¾	DeE pfB2.75		5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	¼
24½	12⅛	Dexter .60	9	64	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	¼
6⅝	4¼	DiGiorgio .05e	8	17	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
13⅝	9	DialFinl .70	6	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
42½	33⅝	DiamInt 2	8	61	34⅝	34	34½—	⅜
22¾	14⅝	DiamM 1.72t	4	129	15¼	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
80	53⅛	DiamSh 2.20	9	86	66	65⅛	65⅛—	¾
36¼	24½	Dia pfD 1.20		1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
11⅝	7	DickAB .40	13	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
10⅝	8¼	Dictaphn .60	10	26	10⅛	9⅞	10	
15	10½	Diebold .44	9	7	12½	12¼	12¼—	¼
51⅛	48	DigitalEq n	23	611	48⅝	46½	47½—	⅜
11½	7⅜	Dillingm .48	4	17	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
37½	28⅝	DillonCo 1.08b	13	8	31¼	31	31	
63	41⅛	Disney .12b	18	252	44½	43⅝	44⅛+	⅜
6¼	13-16	Diversd Mtg		70	⅞	13-16	⅞	
17⅜	11	DrPeppr .44	16	241	13	12⅝	12⅞	
45½	32½	DomeM .80a	15	120	44¼	43½	44	
6⅝	2¼	DonLuJ .10e	7	25	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
24¼	17⅝	Donnelly .68	11	225	22¼	21½	22⅛+	⅜
19½	13¼	DorOliv .20e	5	10	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	¼
13⅝	6⅝	Dorsey .40	5	7	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
38¼	33⅞	DoverCp .90	11	132	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜+	⅜
56⅛	39½	Dow Ch 1	11	2574	39⅝	38⅞	38⅞—	⅞
31½	26¼	DowJones 1.16	16	22	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛+	¼
26	19⅝	Dravo .95	8	15	21⅝	21⅛	21¼—	¼
47	35¼	Dresser .80	9	746	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛+	½
18⅝	16	DrexBd 1.44		12	17¼	17⅛	17½	
9½	6¼	Dreyfus .55e	6	1	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
161¼	117¼	duPont 4.25e	12	159	124¾	123	124½+	¾
50¼	44⅝	duPnt pf3.50		7	50	50	50 —	⅛
22¼	16⅝	DukeP 1.60	9	444	21⅝	21¼	21⅜+	⅛
88	76	Duke pf 6.75		2	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝+	⅛
99⅝	88	Duke pf 8.70		z30	97	97	97 —	½
94¼	79½	Duke pf 8.20		z280	89	89	89 —	1
92½	75½	Duke pf 7.80		z310	87	87	87 —	1
30	26⅝	Duke pf 2.69		5	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
33⅝	24⅝	DunBrd 1.06	16	150	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛+	1⅛
20¼	17⅝	DuqLt 1.72	9	87	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
26	23	Dq 2.1pf 2.10		z50	26	26	26 +	1
25⅛	21½	DuqLMpf 2		z200	23¼	23¼	23¼	
25½	22½	Dq 4.1pf 2.07		z10	24	24	24	
26½	24⅛	DuqL pf 2.31		z400	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
30	26⅝	DuqL pf 2.75		z500	29⅝	29¼	29⅝+	⅛
12	7¼	Dymoin .44	6	11	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝—	⅛

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19½	13½	EG&G .18	12	66	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅜
14⅛	10⅝	ELT .07e	10	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
6⅛	2⅞	EMILt .19e	18	18	3¼	3¼	3¼	
43⅝	21½	ESystm 1.60b	8	7	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜—	⅛
39½	25½	EagleP 1.16	9	112	37	36½	37 +	⅜
22⅞	16⅝	EascoCp .60	7	18	19	19	19	
11⅛	4⅛	EastAir Lin	63	210	8⅛	8	8⅛—	⅛
27⅛	22⅛	EastGsF .80	9	121	26⅝	26	26⅛+	⅛
17	14⅝	EastUtl 1.50	7	15	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
120¾	82¼	EasKd 1.56a	21	1146	84⅛	82¾	83⅞+	⅞
44⅝	29½	Eaton 2	8	16	37⅞	37½	37⅝—	⅜
27½	21	Echlin .48	12	12	22⅛	22⅛	22¼+	⅛
30	21¾	EckrdJk .48	16	96	27⅝	27	27	
15¼	12½	EckrdNC .24	13	33	15¼	15	15¼+	⅛
56¼	45½	EdisBro 1.72	8	4	54	53⅝	53¾—	¼
20⅝	9¼	Edwrds .50	3	20	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
15¼	11⅛	ElPaso 1.10	6	x259	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
18½	11⅞	EDS .60	14	18	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
3⅝	1⅛	ElMem Mg	2	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10¼	5	ElMM pf 1k		2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
17⅝	15⅝	ElginNat 1	7	14	16⅝	16½	16¼	
8⅝	4⅞	Elixir Ind	6	12	6⅛	6	6 —	⅜
31¾	25¼	EltraCp 1.16	7	27	25⅞	25¾	25¾	
41½	34	EmerE .80	17	293	35½	34⅝	35½+	½
50½	31⅜	Emery 1.20	19	19	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝+	¼
15	8⅛	Emeryin .44	10	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
37	26¼	Emhart 1.30	5	94	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞—	⅜
48	34½	Emhart pf		2	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜+	¼
15⅝	13½	EmpDE 1.36	10	7	15	14⅞	14⅞	
6⅛	5	EmD 5pf .50		z40	5½	5½	5½ —	⅛
10½	9⅝	EmpDis pf.92		z100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16	11	EmpGas .20	6	3	13½	13½	13½	
37⅝	22⅛	EnglhdM 1	8	91	31⅝	31¼	31⅝—	⅜
8	5⅛	EnnisB .32	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅛	21⅞	Enserch 1.72	9	76	26½	26¼	26⅜	
112	105½	Ens pf 10.32		z50	110	110	110 +	1
26¼	21⅞	Entex 1.20	8	x 28	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
37⅛	17⅛	Envrtec .20a	9	53	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞—	⅛
29	21⅛	Equifax 2a	9	mk	27¼	27	27 —	½
11⅝	9½	Equimrk .88	7	17	11⅛	10⅞	11 —	⅛
34⅞	29⅛	EquitGs 2.84	7	2	33¾	33⅝	33¾+	⅛
23¾	17⅛	EqutLf 2.28a	12	11	22¾	22½	22⅝—	⅛
42	30¼	Esmark 1.76	7	24	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	
8½	4½	Esquire .14t	16	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
10	5⅝	Esterline .36	7	25	7	6⅞	6⅞	
49½	29½	Ethyl 1.50	6	81	39⅝	39	39 —	½
63⅛	39¼	Ethyl pf 2.40		1	53¼	53¼	53¼—	½
11⅜	5	EvansPd .40	8	2156	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
27⅝	14⅛	ExCelO 1.10	8	96	25⅝	24⅝	25 —	⅜
21	18	Exclsr 1.75e		9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
56⅛	45⅛	Exxon 1.40	8	2097	49⅛	47⅞	48⅞—	⅛

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27⅛	19½	FMC 1	8	356	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
39¼	31⅛	FMC pf 2.25		4	32	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Fabrge .40	8	25	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	FabriClr .12	5	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5	Facet Entrp	11	15	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
55¾	36⅛	FairCam .80	28	160	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛—	⅛
11⅞	6⅛	Fairind .30	8	55	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
17	11⅛	FairmtF .68	7	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
9	5⅝	FarWst Fnl	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
13⅝	5	Farah Mfg		25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅞	4	Fedders Cp		108	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
31½	22½	FedrlCo 1.40	4	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
25	17⅞	FedMog 1.20a	7	29	23	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
17	13⅝	FedNMl .88	6	243	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
19⅛	16½	FedPaBd .90	4	20	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
15½	10⅛	FSignl .40a	6	11	14	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
60	42	FedDSt 1.36	14	139	48	47⅝	47⅝—	⅛
36	21⅝	Ferro 1.25	8	4	32	31⅞	32 +	⅛
17⅝	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		35	11½	11	11⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	FidFin .30e	4	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
31⅞	26	FidelUn 2.40	7	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
22⅞	15	FieldcrMil 1	5	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
11⅛	7	Filtrol Cp	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17⅞	9⅝	FinSanB .28	5	38	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
16⅝	9½	FinlFed .40	5	34	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
26	21¼	Firestn 1.10	9	309	22½	22¼	22⅜+	⅛
17⅝	13¼	FstChar .80t	7	103	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
23⅝	16½	FstChic .96	7	87	18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
46½	34⅝	FstBn 1.20	10	31	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝—	⅛
14⅛	8½	FstMiss .36	9	110	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝—	⅛
30	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	8	28	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
24	20⅝	FstNStBn 2	8	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
17⅛	14½	FstPa 1.32	43	150	14½	14	14—	⅛
4⅛	1½	FstPa Mtg		7	1½	1½	1½	
12	9⅝	FstUnRl 1	13	18	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
8⅝	4⅞	FstVaBk .45	9	35	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
23⅝	17⅝	FWisCp 1.76	7	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
33⅞	23⅛	FischM 1.10	8	3	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
13	8⅝	FishFds .40	5	55	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	FlshrScl .28	5	37	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
20⅛	14	FleetEnt .40	15	223	15½	15⅛	15½+	⅛
13½	8¼	FlexiVan .20	14	80	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
20⅝	16	Flintkot 1.16	10	42	20⅝	20¼	20⅝+	⅜
62	50¼	Flin pfA 4.50		z150	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛+	⅛
24⅛	16⅛	FlaE Coast	12	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
15½	13⅝	FlaGas 1	7	48	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
28⅛	20⅝	FlaPwL 1.56	7	344	24⅝	24	24⅛+	⅛
30⅛	25⅛	FlaPow 2.12	9	155	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
29¼	19½	FlaStl 1.20	11	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
45¼	39	FluorCp .88	9	174	35¼	34⅞	34⅞—	⅛
6½	4⅛	FdFair .20	10	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
14½	10¼	FooteCB .90	7	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
60⅛	43⅝	FordM 3.20	5	650	55⅞	54⅞	55⅛—	⅛
18½	13½	ForMcK 1	6	90	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅛
29⅞	22⅞	FMK pf 1.80		18	24¼	24	24¼+	⅛
15⅝	13⅛	FtDear 1.24		29	15	14⅞	14⅞	
40⅛	28⅛	FtHowP .64	10	59	38	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
36¼	21½	FosWh 1.10b	6	10	31	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
49⅛	27⅛	Foxboro 1	10	23	43⅛	43	43	
35⅛	23¼	FrnkInM .70	10	390	27	26½	26⅝—	⅜
31½	21½	FreepM 1.60	11	55	27	26⅝	27 +	⅛
17⅝	7⅛	Frigtrnc .10e	19	5	13	12⅝	13	
29	18⅝	Fruehf 1.80	7	42	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	½
11¼	4½	Fuquaind .80e		172	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛

G

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅝	10⅝	GAFCp .60	7	156	12	11¾	11¾—	⅛
22⅝	15⅝	GAFpf 1.20		22	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
32⅛	25⅛	GATX 1.80	11	127	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅜
7⅝	4	GCA Corp	23	17	5⅝	5⅜	5½—	⅛
8⅛	4½	GFBusn .32	68	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
7⅛	5	Gable Ind		48	5	4⅞	5 —	⅛
29½	21⅝	GamSk 1.40	5	127	22½	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
32½	20¼	GamS pf1.75		9	25½	25	25 —	½
40¼	32⅛	Gannett 1	18	130	37⅝	37¼	37⅛—	¼
14	6½	GanStrs .15e	7	88	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
31	16½	GardDen .76	16	103	17½	16⅞	17⅛+	⅜
16⅛	13⅝	Garfink 1.04	7	13	15⅛	15	15⅛	
13⅛	12⅝	GasSvc 1.20	16	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Gateway In	3	14	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
26	18	Gearhrt .28	18	64	22½	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Gemini Cap		14	15½	15½	15½	
15⅛	12⅝	Gemini 1.20a		8	15⅝	15½	15½+	⅛
11⅛	9⅝	GAInv 1.06e		48	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
59½	35⅝	GenAmOil 1b	18	350	55⅝	56½	56⅝+	2⅛
11	8⅛	GenBanc .80	13	5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
13⅞	9½	GnCable .72	8	78	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
25⅛	17	GCinma .68	7	176	19⅝	19½	19½—	⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Gen Develpt	5	17	4⅝	4½	4½	
65	37¼	Gen Dynam	6	98	48⅝	48	48⅛	
58⅛	46	GenEl 1.80	13	607	51¼	50⅝	51 +	⅛
34⅛	26⅝	GnFood 1.50	9	498	30⅛	30¼	30⅛+	¼
20⅛	15⅝	GnGth 1.34a	17	31	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
14⅞	8⅝	GenHost .60		9	9	9	9 —	⅛
18⅝	8¼	GenInst .32t	17	113	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅛
21	13½	GenMed .30	9	19	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
34¼	26⅝	GenMills .76	15	321	32⅝	32¼	32⅛+	⅛
75⅛	57⅝	GnMot 5.50e	7	2974	71	69⅞	70⅛—	⅛
54½	49⅛	GMot pf 3.75		11	52½	51⅝	52⅛+	½
73⅛	65	GnMotSpf 5		5	70⅛	70	70 +	⅛
7⅝	5	GenPort Inc	13	109	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
19½	15⅛	GPubUt 1.68	9	139	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	GenRefr .48	6	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
56⅝	34⅛	GnSignal 1.04	13	66	50⅝	50	50 +	⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Gen Steel	4	63	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
30⅛	23⅝	GTelEl 2	9	371	29½	29¼	29⅜+	⅛
35¼	31¼	GTIEl pf2.50		3	35	34⅞	35 +	⅛
28⅛	25½	GTIEl pf2.48		51	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
96½	87	GTFl pf 8.16		z3000	96½	95½	96½+	3½
26⅛	18	GTire 1.10b	5	208	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
9	5	Genesco Inc	5	125	5⅛	5	5⅛—	⅛
24⅛	18⅝	Genstar 1.20	5	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
41⅞	34¼	GenuPts .76	17	45	34⅞	34⅛	34⅜—	⅛
38	30	GaPacif .80	18	553	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
27⅛	25⅝	GaPw pf2.52		6	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞+	⅛
29	26	GaPw pf2.75		16	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜+	⅛
83¼	68¼	GaPw pf7.72		z320	82⅛	81	82 +	1
26⅛	19½	Gerber 1.30	7	5	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
194½	152	GettyOil 2.58a	13	116	183	182	182 —	1
18	16¼	GettO pf1.20		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
12⅛	9⅝	GiantPC .60	7	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
16⅛	7⅛	Gibr Fin	6	60	10	9⅞	9⅞	
14½	5⅜	GiddLew .40	9	35	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	GiffdHill .64	7	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	
33⅞	24⅛	Gillette 1.58	9	200	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
18	7⅜	Ginos Inc	6	31	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
14⅝	6⅛	GleasW .18e		7	10	10	10 —	⅛
11⅛	6½	Global Mar		69	6⅝	6½	6½—	
20⅛	16⅝	GlobeUn 1	5	34	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	
20	11½	GoldWt Fin	5	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
20⅛	13⅝	GoldW pf .78		5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	
29⅝	18	Goodrh 1.12	383	26	23⅝	23	23¼—	⅛
25¼	20⅝	Goodyr 1.10	16	157	22½	22¼	22⅜—	
16¼	9⅝	GorJwlA .22	5	2	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
25⅝	22	Gould 1	8	71	25¼	25⅛	25¼—	⅛
29	19¼	Gould pf1.35		6	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
33⅝	24¼	Grace 1.70	9	132	26⅝	26	26⅛—	⅛
34⅛	24⅞	Grainger .36	15	37	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
18½	12⅝	GrandUn 1	5	6	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	
17⅛	12¼	Granitvl .90	4	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
19⅞	13⅛	GrayDrg .60	5	4	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	¼
15⅝	10½	GtAtlPac	7	157	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	
24½	18⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	5	13	23⅝	23½	23½—	⅜
34⅛	27½	GtNorNek 1.10	8	25	32⅛	32	32	
21	13⅝	GtWnFin .50	8	181	20⅝	20¼	20⅝+	⅛
31⅞	16½	GtWest Unit	5	14	18½	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
28⅛	16⅝	GtWn pf 1.88		11	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
18¼	15¼	GrGiant 1.08	15	21	7½	17	17⅛—	⅜
3⅝	1⅜	Greyhnd wt		65	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅛	1⅛	Grolier Inc		21	1⅛	1½	1½—	⅛
18⅞	14	Grumm .80	4	21	16¼	16	16¼—	⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Guardin .33	7	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
3½	1	Guard Mtg		18	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
20¼	14⅝	GulfWstn .60	4	217	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	
8½	2⅛	GlfWind wt		210	3¼	3	3 —	⅛
102⅛	74	GlfWpf 3.87		2	79½	77¼	77¼—	2¾
47½	34	GlfW pf 2.50		21	36½	36⅛	36⅛—	½
12⅛	7½	GlfLtHld .60	6	451	9⅝	9⅝	9½—	⅛
3½	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt		20	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
28⅝	20⅝	GulfOil 1.80	6	1626	25¼	24⅞	25⅛—	⅜
21⅞	13⅝	GulfResrc 1	7	95	15½	15	15⅛+	⅛
26⅝	18	GfR pfB 1.30		8	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅛
21¼	19⅛	GfR pfc1.60		22	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
15⅝	11⅝	GfStUt 1.12	9	214	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
55½	48½	GfSU pf4.40		z50	53½	53½	53½—	⅛
6⅝	3½	Gulton Ind	7	26	4⅛	4	4⅛+	¼

H

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	3½	HMW Ind	6	17	3½	3½	3½	
36	27⅛	HackW 2.80	8	35	34½	34	34 —	¼
20¼	14⅝	HallFB .66	12	29	20⅛	20	20 +	⅛
69⅝	48⅛	Hallibrtn .56	14	1347	62½	61¾	61⅞—	⅛
23⅞	16¼	HamrlP 1.38	6	x12	20½	20¼	20½+	⅛
7⅛	⅞	Hammond	14	25	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
18⅛	15⅛	HanJSec 1.47e		9	17	16⅝	17 +	⅛
22⅝	19⅝	HanJInv 1.88e		11	21	21	21	
7⅝	3⅝	Handlmn .20	9	47	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
30⅛	21½	HandyHar 1.20	5	1	27¼	27¼	27¼+	⅛
21⅝	14⅝	HanesCp 1	5	32	21½	21¼	21¼+	⅛
39⅛	21⅞	HarBrJ 1.32	7	10	27½	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
9½	6⅛	Hardees	9	17	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
22⅞	14	Harnisht .80	5	79	16	15⅞	16	
14⅝	12	Harrah .30a	8	29	13⅝	13½	13½	
25¼	21⅛	HarrBk 1.50	6	11	32⅛	31⅞	32	
55½	33⅝	Harris 1.40	11	68	50⅞	50⅜	50⅝—	⅛
27½	18⅝	Harsco 1.30b	6	72	22½	22¼	22¼+	⅛
14½	8⅛	HartSMx .72	8	16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	
25⅛	17⅛	HarteHk .60	11	10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	
24	20	HawllEl 1.88	9	5	23⅛	23	23⅛—	
19⅛	11⅛	HayesAlb 1b	7	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
12⅛	3⅛	Hazeltine	4	27	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	
8⅝	6⅛	Hecks .1	7	286	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	
17⅛	10⅛	HeclaM .30t	215	71	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	
16½	9	HelmBr .60a	5	15	15⅛	14⅛	15	
31⅞	26½	HeinzHJ 1.08	8	250	28	27⅝	27⅝—	
32	25½	Heinz pf 1.70		8	25	25⅝	26 +	
9⅝	5	Helene Curt	6	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	
27¼	19¼	HellerInt .92	7	44	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	
45½	30¼	HelmerP .40	10	18	40⅝	40½	40⅝+	
2⅛	1⅛	Hemisp Cap		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8	2⅛	Hercules 1	14	338	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
27½	18½	HersheyFd 1.12	6	11	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
23⅞	7⅝	Hesston		12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
57¼	40½	Heublin 1.20	13	122	41⅝	40⅛	41 +	
117¼	89	HewltPk .30	28	305	82¼	81	81⅛—	
7⅛	4½	High Voltg.05e	19	44	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝+	
20⅛	15	HiltonHtl .70	10	16	18⅛	18	18⅛+	
28	20	Hobart .92	11	27	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛+	
27⅛	14⅝	HoernW .90	9	137	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝+	
9⅝	5⅛	HoffEle .12e	7	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	
20	10⅝	Holiday .40	10	303	11⅛	10⅝	11 —	
30	20	HlidyA 1.70t		3	20	19⅞	19⅞—	
45⅛	32⅝	HollyS 3.40a	3	35	34⅛	34	34⅛	
44⅝	24⅞	Homestk 1a	19	367	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝—	1¼
56⅛	32⅝	Honywll 1.60	9	375	41⅝	41¼	41⅜+	⅝
24½	14⅛	HoovBB 1	7	19	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Horizon Cp		34	1⅝	1½	1½—	¼
15⅛	11⅝	HospAff .32	7	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	
28½	20¼	HospCpA .32	9	25	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
14	8¼	Hostinti .40	444	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17¼	10¼	Houdall .90	6	21	15⅛	15	15—	
16⅛	10½	HoughMif .72	7	48	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	
13⅝	7¼	HousFab .28	7	59	7⅝	7½	7½—	
21⅛	15¼	HoushF 1.20	6	237	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	
47½	38½	HouF pf 2.37		1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	
37	29⅛	HouF pf 2.50		1	34	34	34 —	
29¼	20¼	HousLP 1.76	7	334	29¼	28⅝	28⅞ +	⅛
35⅛	25	HousNG .60	10	318	29⅛	27⅞	29 +	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	HowJohn .28	8	250	11	10⅛	10⅝	
15⅛	11	Hubbrd 1.20		11	15	16⅛	16⅛+	
8½	4½	HughHal .40	6	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	
52½	36⅛	HughsTl .50	12	316	36⅛	35⅞	36 —	⅛
15	10⅛	Humana .40	9	26	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	
15¼	10¼	HuntCh .34	13	4	12	12	12 +	⅛
25⅛	13⅝	HuttnEF .60	4	64	14⅝	14	14⅛—	⅛
17⅝	11¼	Huyck .60	12	36	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	8⅛	Hydrometl .52	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

I

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21⅛	13⅝	ICInds 1.40	6	43	19⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5⅝	3	ICN Pharm	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5⅛	1⅞	IDS Rlty		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45⅛	34½	INACp 2.20	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19⅝	15⅝	INAIn 1.57a		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11½	9⅝	IUIntl .92	10	145	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	26	IdahoP 2.36	10	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	13½	IdealBa 1.30	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅝	6⅛	IdeaToy .32b	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅝	22½	IllPowr 2.20	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58½	45½	IlPow pf4.12		z980	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	42	IlPow pf3.78		z300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
54	50	IlPow pf4.47		z9300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	21	ITW .56	14	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	10¼	ImplCpA .24	6	41	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	25⅛	INCO 1.40a	14	173	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7⅝	4⅛	IncmCap		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
85¼	67⅝	IndM pf7.76		z400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
97⅛	76½	IndM pf8.68		z300	93	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
136	102	IndM pf 12		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	19⅝	IndlGas 2.12	7	7	24⅛	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅝	20	IndpPL 1.82	10	55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅛	12½	IndlNat 1.20	8	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14⅝	6⅝	Inexco Oil	16	157	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
95½	70	IngerR 2.68	12	75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
57½	44⅛	IngR pf 2.35		14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	24	Inland Con	7	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
59⅝	41	InlndStl 2.65	10	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	7¼	Inmont .60	5	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅝	8⅝	Insilco .80e	7	74	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17¼	12½	Insil pfA1.25		23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21⅛	20⅛	InspCop .25e		24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7½		Instit InvTr		24	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅝	7	Intagon .32	6	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43⅝	38⅝	Interco 1.66	8	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅝	4⅛	Intercil Div		5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
47½	35⅛	Interlak 2.20	6	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
289⅞	223⅝	IBM 9	17	791	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28⅝	20⅞	IntFlavF .35	23	148	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32½	22⅝	IntHarv 1.70	13	148	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42½	32¼	IntMinC 2.40	5	151	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14¼	6⅛	IntMng .40e	7	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅝	15⅝	IntMultl .85	7	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
79⅝	57⅝	IntPaper 2	10	740	65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	5⅝	IntRectif .20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33⅛	27¾	IntTT 1.60	9	616	30⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
62¼	44	IntTT pfH 4		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
57¼	41⅛	IntTT pfK 4		67	53	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60⅝	47	IntTT pfO 5		3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40⅛	27⅝	ITT pfN 2.25		52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60½	45⅛	ITT pfI 4.50		6	57⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30⅛	23¼	Intrpce 1.45	6	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
81	64	Intrpcepf 5		8	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27¼	16⅝	IntrpGp 1.40	6	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	10⅛	IntrsBrd .80	7	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅛	14⅝	IntrsPw 1.46	9	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	4¼	IntrstUn .24	19	5	4½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	23½	IowaBf .60a	4	56	33½	33	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅛	13⅛	IowaEl 1.40	9	17	16⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20¼	17⅛	IowaIlG 1.72	9	23	19¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	24½	IowIl pf2.31		z1600	25⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24⅛	20⅝	IowaPwLt 2	9	13	23⅛	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
21⅛	17⅛	IowaPS 1.72	10	35	20	19¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
5⅝	3⅛	IpcoHosp .05e	7	68	4½	4¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅛	8⅞	Itek Corp	25	14	13½	13⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	5¼	ItelCorp .30	6	143	12½	12¼	[illegible]	[illegible]

J - K

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅞	12¼	JamesF .80	10	55	18⅛	17⅞	18 —	[illegible]
23⅜	13¾	Jantzen .80	5	12	15⅝	15¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
10¼	7½	JapanF .9e		23	8⅛	8⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	24⅝	JeffPilot .80	11	20	30	29⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
99½	82	JerCe pf9.36		z1020	98½	97¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
85⅝	69½	JerCe pf7 88		z500	82⅝	82⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
126⅝	97⅝	JeC pf 13.50		z540	121½	121½	[illegible]	[illegible]
110½	100½	JerCen pf 11		z200	109	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24¼	19¼	JeweIC 1.30	8	25	22	21⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
8¼	4⅝	Jewelcor	9	22	4⅝	4⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
37⅞	23	JhnMan 1.40	10	257	33½	33⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
95½	82	JohnsonJn 1	24	252	82⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15¾	13¾	JohnsnEF .80	4	49	14⅝	14½	[illegible]	[illegible]
25½	10⅝	JohnCon .90	7	46	21	20⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
19¾	12½	JonLogn .50	5	22	13⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39⅛	27¼	Jorgen 2	5	55	37⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅝	16	Jostens .80	9	2	17¼	17¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
50⅞	32⅝	JoyMfg 1.30	10	157	44⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
52¼	29	KLM Airlin	6	2	44½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40⅛	27½	KaisrAl 1.20	11	50	31⅝	30⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
65	50¼	KaiApf 4.12		5	54½	53	53 —	[illegible]
75	57½	Kai 59pf 4.75		1	62	62	62 —	[illegible]
76½	55½	Kai 66pf 4.75		1	64¾	64¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	5⅝	KaisCem .52	14	83	8	7⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
15½	12¾	KaiCe pf1.37		9	14⅝	14⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅝	9⅝	Kane Mil .24	4	74	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
29¼	19¼	Kaneb 1	9	123	27¼	26⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
29⅞	25	KCtyPL 2.25	8	64	27	26½	[illegible]	[illegible]
45¼	41⅞	KCPL pf3.80		z10	42⅝	42⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	43	KCPL pf4.35		z10	51	51	51 +	[illegible]
20⅞	18	KanGEl 1.68	7	18	19⅝	19⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅝	14¾	KanNb 1.32B	8	16	17¼	17¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	18	KanPLt 1.60	7	43	19⅝	18⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
27¾	25½	KaPL pf2.32		1	27⅛	27⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
5¼	3	Katy Ind		15	4⅛	4⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅞	10½	Kty pfB 1.45		3	16⅝	16⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
11¼	6½	Kaufm Brd.02l	27	225	9	8⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
19¼	14¼	Kauf pf 1.50		2	18¼	18⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	7¼	Kaweckl Brl	16	32	16¼	15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅛	4⅞	KeeneCp .30	6	50	8⅝	8½	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅝	5⅝	Keller .20	8	9	9	8⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅞	20	Kellogg 1	16	529	26⅛	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅝	12	Kellwood .80	5	31	12⅞	12⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
36⅞	25¼	Kennct .70e	37	430	26¼	25⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
23¼	20	KyUtil 1.84	8	50	22½	22¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	8	KerrGls .40	5	95	15⅝	15⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
82¼	60⅝	KerrMc 1.25	13	267	67	66	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅛	16⅝	KeystCon 1a	6	47	19	18⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
33⅝	18⅛	KiddeW 1	6	65	25½	25⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	43	KiddepfC 4		3	48	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
47⅛	36¼	KimbCl 1.80	7	228	38⅛	37⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
12½	8⅝	KingDSt .50	7	24	11⅝	11⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅝	10⅝	KirschCo .90	9	5	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
37½	28⅞	KnigtRid .62	11	20	34⅝	34⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	8⅛	Koehring .15r	10	12	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
32½	28	Koeh pf 2.75		2	31	31	31 —	[illegible]
24	20	Koppers .90	7	69	21¼	20⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
7¼	3½	Koracrp Ind	4	59	4⅝	4½	[illegible]	[illegible]
47⅝	40⅛	Kraft 2.12	9	58	46⅝	45⅝	46 —	[illegible]
42⅝	31¼	KresgeS .32	21	733	41⅛	40⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
25¼	17⅝	Kroger 1.44	7	47	21½	21⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Kubota	21	12	21⅞	21⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
12½	4½	Kysor .40	11	6	12	12	12	[illegible]

L

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅛	3¼	LFE Cp	14	10	3⅝	3⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
17¾	10	LTV Corp	5	92	11	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	13⅝	LTVA 3.40		1	14⅞	14⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	42½	LTVCp pf 5		1	47	47	47 +	[illegible]
19¾	17½	LacGas 1.66	9	11	18¾	18⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
19¼	12	LamsSoss 1.10	10	8	16⅝	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅛	11¼	LaneBry .80	7	10	12¾	12⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
11⅞	8½	LawterCh .34	16	5	9	8⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
12¾	6⅛	LearSieg .50	6	108	11⅛	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	23⅞	LearS pf2.25		2	32⅝	32⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	24⅝	Leasway .80	8	61	27⅝	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
20⅝	10⅝	LeedsN .60	8	46	19	18⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅞	10¼	LehPCt 1	13	55	17½	17⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	⅞	LehVal Ind		57	1⅛	1⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
13¼	10½	Lehmn .94e		142	11⅝	11½	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅝	4½	Lennar Crp		5	5¼	5⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
26¼	18¼	Lenox 1	8	64	18½	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
10½	6⅛	LesFay .40b	5	14	6⅝	6½	[illegible]	[illegible]
11¾	6⅝	LevFd Cap		12	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
13¾	12	LevFin .75e		9	13	12⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
8½	4	Levitz Furn	38	162	5⅛	4⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
34⅝	27⅝	LOF 1.80e	7	192	33⅝	33	[illegible]	[illegible]
19⅝	9½	Librty Cp.52	6	4	16⅛	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
3⅞	1⅝	Librty Loan		3	2	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
36¼	29½	LiggtGp 2.50	8	72	32⅝	31⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
81	74⅝	LiggG pf5.25		1	78½	78½	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	45	LillyEli .30	18	319	48⅝	48⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
33⅝	26	LincNat 1.20	12	69	31½	30⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
65	48	LincNlpf 3		8	62⅝	62½	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅝	16⅝	LincPl 1.68a		3	17⅝	17⅝	17	[illegible]
4⅞	1½	Lionel Corp	3	80	2⅝	2⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
17¾	6⅞	Littonln .18t	17	563	11⅝	10⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅞	9	Littnpfc pfc		1	18⅝	13½	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	27	Littncvpf 3		1	39½	39⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
23¾	16¼	Litton pfB 2		3	20¼	20⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
12½	6⅝	Lockhd Airc	2	118	8	7⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅝	17¼	Loctite .44	16	25	17⅝	17¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
31⅞	21	Loews 1.20	5	65	27	26⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
9⅛	6	LomaFin .50	8	66	8⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17½	11¼	LomM .86e	16	19	14	13⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
21½	14	LoneSHnd 1	9	88	20	19⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
18½	15⅞	LngIsLt 1.56	7	112	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
93¼	82½	LILpf 8.20		z30	92½	91½	[illegible]	[illegible]
128	112	LIL pfN 19		z560	127½	126½	[illegible]	[illegible]
27¾	24⅝	LIL pfO 2.47		17	27⅝	27⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
39½	28¼	LongsDrug .12e	19	85	29⅝	29⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	8⅝	LoralCorp .40	6	22	11⅝	11⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	22	LaLand 1.20	10	253	26⅝	26⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	12	LaPacif .20b	13	192	15⅝	15⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
26½	21⅞	Loul Gs 1.92	8	23	24½	24⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
19⅝	11⅛	Lowenst .60	22	22	13⅝	13⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
44⅝	33½	Lubrizol 1.10	15	191	34⅝	34	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

Train couplings, trucks, turbines. What do they have in common?



Very little at first sight, but +GF+ if you look twice

Say a power station starts running in South America. Consider trucks put to rough handling in the Middle East deserts. Or up in the Alps for that matter. Imagine those flashy inter-city trains speeding across Switzerland. The common trait to all this? Built-in +GF+ know-how and +GF+ quality products.

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هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 9

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17½	13	LuckyS .60b	12	107	13¾	13½	13½—	¼
9	6⅛	Ludlow .40		25	7½	7½	7½	
27¾	22	LukenSt 1.60	6	11	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
34⅛	13⅛	LykesCp 1		31	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
47½	28¼	Lykes pf2.50		5	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	
8⅝	4	LynCSys .20	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		M						
15⅛	10⅛	MEPX .40a	5	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
35¼	25¾	MCAInc 1	6	479	33¾	33½	33⅝—	¼
5⅜	3½	MEI Cp	5	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
17⅛	10⅛	MGICIn .10		357	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
12	7⅛	MacAF .60b	5	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
5⅞	2⅜	MacDonal	5	33	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅞	4⅛	Macke .10	9	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Macmill .25	6	82	7	6⅞	6⅞	
38⅞	26¾	Macy 1.30	7	107	31⅞	31⅝	31½+	⅛
55	47½	Macy pf 4.25		z100	51	51	51 +	½
13⅞	9½	MadisFd .10		73	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅜
6⅞	4	MadSq Gar	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9½	6⅞	MagicCf .32	11	33	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
37½	21⅛	Mallory 1		14	33¼	33	33 +	½
27⅞	20	Mallnyde .08	11		23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
9⅞	4⅞	Manhin .20	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
40⅞	29	MfrHan 1.80	7	142	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞—	⅞
41⅞	28⅛	MAPCO .90	14	196	39⅞	39⅞	39 —	⅞
10⅞	7⅛	MaraMf .12e	3	23	10⅛	10	10	
60⅞	47⅞	MarathnO 2	8	119	56⅞	55⅞	55⅞—	⅛
21⅞	13⅞	Maremt .60	7	31	17⅞	17⅛	17½—	⅛
10⅞	6⅞	MarMid .80		174	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
21⅞	11⅛	Marion .52	12	34	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
55⅞	28⅞	Marley 1	9	3	48	48	48 —	⅛
19⅞	13⅞	Marriot .25f	15	74	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
51⅞	39⅞	MarshMcL 2	13	24	56	55⅞	56 +	½
25⅞	18½	MarshF 1.24	10	83	19¾	19	19⅜—	⅛
34	26½	MartMa 1.40	7	37	23½	23¼	23½+	⅛
23⅞	12⅞	MaryKay .32	14	5	19⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
27⅞	17	MasiCup .40	8	9	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
17⅞	10	MascoCp .28	12	716	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	
19⅞	17	Masonite .60	15	150	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
15⅞	9⅞	MasM 1.11e	12	13	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
24⅞	18⅞	MassyFer 1a	4	180	22	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
4⅞	18⅞	MasCp 1.60		10	17⅞	17	17 —	⅛
3⅞	10½	Ma Inc .98e		23	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
31⅞	5⅞	Mattel Inc	5	195	5⅛	5⅛	5⅞+	⅛
0⅞	28⅞	MayDStr 1.12	11	153	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞+	⅛
6	24⅞	MayerOsc 1	10	5	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Mays JW	38	11	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
8	30⅞	Maytg 1.50a	14	12	34⅞	33⅞	34¼+	¼
7⅞	14⅞	McCord .84	5	7	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
51⅞	37⅞	McDermot 1	4	230	48⅞	47⅞	48 —	⅛
6	48⅞	McDnld .05e	20	1053	53⅞	52⅞	53 —	⅞
5	14⅞	McDonD .44	8	123	22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
28	21⅞	McGEd 1.50	9	21	28⅞	28	28	
7	12⅞	McGrwH .64	9	80	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
8	20⅞	MGH pf 1.20		3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
3½	28⅞	McIntyr 1	18	z1100	30⅞	29⅞	30 —	⅛
8⅞	13⅞	McKee .90	7	9	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
7⅞	19⅞	McLeanTr .46	8	3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
3⅞	19⅞	McLout 1.60	13	92	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞+	⅛
2½	9⅞	McNeil .80	7	20	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
3	17	MeadCorp .92	5	479	17⅞	17¼	17¼	
3	35⅞	Mea pfA2.80		4	45⅞	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
3¼	27	Medusa 1.60	7	13	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
5¼	17⅞	Melville .64	30	1d1	24⅞	23⅞	24⅛+	⅛
5⅞	9⅞	Menasc .80	6	29	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
1½	42⅞	MercStr .80	9	4	45⅞	45	45 —	⅛
1½	65	Merck 1.40	22	569	71	69	69⅞—	⅞
3¼	10¼	Meredith .70	4	9	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	
3¼	14⅞	MerrLyn .80	8	347	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
5⅞	19	MesaPet .10	19	265	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
5⅞	24½	MesP pf 1.60		37	34	33⅞	33⅞—	⅛
1⅞	6	Mesabi 1.10s	6	57	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
1	16⅞	MestaMch 1.45	7	x4	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
7⅞	12⅞	MGM 1r	6	216	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
3⅞	15	Metrom .80	6	22	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
1	35⅞	MetE pf 3.90		z80	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞+	⅛
5¼	70	MetE pf 7.68		z520	84⅞	82⅞	82⅞—	⅞
1	11½	MichGs 1.10	7	2	13	13	13 —	⅛
1¼	17½	MichTube 1	6	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
3⅞	26⅞	MhWl pf2.6		6	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
3⅞	13⅞	Microwave	10	20	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
3⅞	12½	MidCt 1.1e	9	22	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
3⅞	13⅞	MidSUt 1.32	9	469	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
1	1	Midland Mfg		21	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅞	19⅞	MidlRo 1.40	6	212	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
1½	21⅞	MilesLb 1.28	8	53	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
3⅞	9⅞	MiltBrad .60	6	23	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
3⅞	52½	MinMM 1.45	20	550	58⅞	56⅞	56⅞—	⅛
1⅞	18¼	MinnPL 1.66	7	13	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
1¼	11½	MirroAl .96	9	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
7⅞	8	MissnEq .36	8	110	16⅞	16	16 —	⅛
3⅞	22⅞	MPacC 1.60	5	102	34	33⅞	33⅞—	⅛
3⅞	17⅞	MoPacR pf1		3	28	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
3⅞	9⅞	MoPSv 1	8	12	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
3⅞	24⅞	MoPS pf2.44		1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
3⅞	47⅞	Mobil 3.80	7	80	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞—	⅛
7	3¼	Mobile Hom		19	4⅞	3⅞	4	
3	15¼	Mohasco .90	8	8	18⅞	18	18 —	⅛
3⅞	3	Mohk Data	29	60	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
3⅞	18	Molycorp 1a	8	65	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
3⅞	28	Moly pf 2.50		7	46	45	45⅞+	⅛
3⅞	6⅞	Monogr .28	6	11	13⅞	13	13 —	⅛
3⅞	7⅞	MonrEq .30	18	97	8	7⅞	7⅞	
3⅞	76	Monsan 2.80	7	325	79⅞	78⅞	79⅞+	⅛
3⅞	26¼	MonDU 2.40	7	11	34	33⅞	33⅞—	⅛
3⅞	22⅞	MonPw 1.80	10	41	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞+	⅛
3⅞	21⅞	MontSt 1.80a	8	28	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
1¼	7⅞	MONY .92a	12	65	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
5⅞	29⅞	MooreMcC 1	5	39	43⅞	42⅞	43⅞+	⅛
6⅞	51⅞	Morgan 1.80	11	386	52	50⅞	50⅞—	1⅞
5⅞	16	MorrisKnu 1	5	11	19⅞	19	19 —	⅛
3⅞	10⅞	MorseSh .30	5	46	12⅞	12	12⅞+	⅛
4⅞	2⅞	MtgeTr Am		38	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
3⅞	13⅞	MorNor .88		39	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
3⅞	41¼	Motorola .70	19	652	50⅞	49⅞	50 —	⅛
3⅞	30⅞	MtFuel 2	10	37	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞—	⅛
3⅞	19	MtStTel 1.68	9	9	24⅞	24	24⅞+	⅛
4	7	Munford .40	6	11	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
3⅞	5⅞	Munsd pf .40		4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
	14⅞	Munsng 1.08	9	5	15⅞	15½	15⅞	
3⅞	16⅞	MurphC 1.20	7	8	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
3⅞	16⅞	MurpOil .60	5	110	28⅞	19⅞	20 +	⅛
3⅞	12¾	MurryOh 1.20	6	4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
3⅞	14¼	MutlOm 1.32		22	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
	6⅞	MyersL .40		23	7⅞	7½	7½—	⅛
		N						
3⅞	23⅞	NCRCp .72	12	211	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
3⅞	12⅞	NLInd 1	8	234	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
3⅞	15⅞	NLTCp .64	6	144	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
3⅞	6⅞	NVF 2.45t	6	21	7⅞	7	7	
3⅞	35½	Nabisco 2.40	10	102	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	
3⅞	29⅞	NalcoCh .96	15	151	30⅞	30	30⅞+	⅛
3⅞	10⅞	NarcoSci .60	6	9	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
3⅞	10⅞	NashuaC .68	10	151	15⅞	15	15 —	⅛
3⅞	11	NatAirl .50	20	32	12	11⅞	12	
3⅞	11⅞	NAvie .77e		86	4½	14⅞	14⅞	
3⅞	10½	NatCan .37	5	40	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
3⅞	18⅞	NtlChem .40	12	73	20	19	19 —	1⅞
3⅞	5⅞	NtCityLn .15e	6	19	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
3⅞	25	NatDefr 1.32	4	13	26⅞	26	26⅞—	⅛
3⅞	16⅞	NatDist 1.40	6	264	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
	21	NatFuel 2.16	7	11	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
	24½	NatFuel pf2.30		5	26	25⅞	26	
3⅞	11⅞	NatGyp 1.85	10	87	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
	3⅞	Nat Homes		91	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
3⅞	5⅞	Natind .30	4	26	6	6	6	
3⅞	11⅞	NtInd pf1.25		4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
3⅞	14	NMdCare .06e	9	27	15⅞	15	15⅞+	⅛
	7½	NMedE .36	5	28	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
3⅞	15⅞	NMineSv .50	9	26	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞—	⅛
3⅞	38	NatPrsto 2	6	179	38⅞	36	37⅞—	⅛
3⅞	26½	Nat Semicn	23	1956	29	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
3⅞	9⅞	NSvcInd .78	7	58	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
	12½	NStand .96	7	12	14⅞	14	14⅞—	⅛
3⅞	44⅞	NStarch .88	13	22	50	49⅞	49⅞—	1
3⅞	37⅞	NatlSH 2.50	10	294	45⅞	44	44⅞—	1⅞
3⅞	3½	Nat Tea		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅞	22⅞	Natoma 1.40	6	190	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
3⅞	17½	NevPw 1.60	5	11	21⅞	21	21⅞—	⅛
3⅞	15½	NevP pf 1.60		z40	17½	17½	17½	
3⅞	16⅞	NevP pf 1.74		z100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
3⅞	21⅞	NevP pf 2.30		z2700	23⅞	23¼	23⅞+	⅛
3⅞	20⅞	NevP pf 1.95		2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
3⅞	19	NEngEl 1.86	8	55	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
3⅞	12⅞	NEnGE 1.32	8	17	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
	26⅞	NEnP pf2.76		6	29⅞	29½	29½	
3⅞	25⅞	NEngT 2.36	16	18	32⅞	32	32 —	⅛
3⅞	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	44	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞+	⅛
	39	NYSE pf3.75		z390	43	43	43 +	1
	85	NYSE pf8.80		z150	99	99	99	
3⅞	11	Newhall .46	8	13	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
	23	Newmt 1.60	13	157	25	24½	25 +	⅛
3⅞	12⅞	NiaMP 1.24	9	250	14½	14⅞	14⅞	
	31⅞	NiaMof 3.40		z50	36½	36½	36½—	⅛
	33⅞	NiaMof 3.60		z20	40	40	40 +	⅛
104		NiM pf 11.75		z1010	117	116⅞	116⅞—	⅛
3⅞	22⅞	Nicor 2.2	7	30	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
3⅞	22⅞	Nicor pf 1.90		2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
3⅞	22⅞	NorfWm 1.76	7	192	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞+	⅛
3⅞	14½	Norlin 1.25	5	9	16⅞	16½	16⅞—	⅛
3⅞	22¼	Norris 1.60	6	31	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞+	⅛
3⅞	33	NoACoal .90	8	25	44	42⅞	42⅞—	1⅞
	2⅞	NoAmAt .60e		53	3½	3⅞	3⅞	
3⅞	19⅞	NoAPhl 1.20	7	44	28⅞	27½	28 +	⅛
3⅞	2⅞	NoCAir .10e	6	80	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
	⅞	NoCeAir wt		16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅞	9⅞	NoestUt 1.02	8	260	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
3⅞	16	NIndPS 1.40	8	141	19	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
3⅞	33⅞	NorNGs 2.08	6	105	40⅞	39⅞	40⅞+	⅛
3⅞	23⅞	NoStPw 1.94	10	244	27⅞	27½	27⅞+	⅛
	40	NSPw pf3.60		z100	44	44	44 +	1
	86	NSPw pf7.84		z100	94⅞	94	94 —	⅛
	25½	NorTel .60	12	158	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞—	⅛
	3½	Northgate	22	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	22⅞	Northrp 1.40	9	52	42⅞	41⅞	42⅞+	⅛
	23	NwstAirl .45	12	69	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
	43¼	NwtBnc 1.80	10	223	48⅞	48	48 —	⅛
	24⅞	NwtEnrgy 2	5	18	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	
	24⅞	NwtEnr pf 2	5	12	30⅞	29⅞	30⅞+	⅛
	32¼	NwtInd 2.25	4	179	43⅞	43	43⅞—	⅛
	14⅞	NwstInd wt		8	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
	73	Nwtin pf4.20		20	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞—	3⅞
	9½	NwsMutL 1e	15	21	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
	28⅞	NwtSW 1.50	13	27	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
	25⅞	Norton 1.90	7	11	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞—	⅛
	17⅞	NorSim .60b	10	706	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
	29½	NortS pf1.60		58	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞+	⅛
	14½	NucorCp .32	6	3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
		O						
9⅞		OKCCo 1	5	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
7⅞		Oakind .40	8	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
12⅞		OakiteP 1	8	11	15⅞	15	15 —	⅛
13⅞		OccidPet 1	9	521	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
5⅞		OccidPet wt		68	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
26⅞		OcciP pf2.16		6	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
45		OccIP pf3.60		17	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞—	1½
20⅞		OcciP pf2.50		58	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
15⅞		Ogden 1.20	4	38	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
25⅞		Ogdn pf 1.87		1	30	30	30 —	⅛
16⅞		OhioEd 1.66	10	352	20⅞	19⅞	20⅞+	⅛
103⅞		OhE pf 10.48		z70	109⅞	109	109 —	1
113		OhPw pf 14		z720	125⅞	124½	125R—	⅛
69		OhPw pf7.76		z220	81	81	81	
17⅞		OklaGE 1.44	10	142	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
23⅞		OklaNG 1.80	7	47	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
30⅞		OlinCo 1.50	6	58	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
26⅞		Olinkraft 1.10	8	50	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
9⅞		Omark .72	7	10	12⅞	12	12⅞+	⅛
9		Oneida .84	7	47	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
13		OrenRk 1.36	8	9	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
7⅞		Orange .20b	8	24	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
21⅞		OutMar 1.40	7	x29	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
12⅞		OutletCo .80	6	5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
18⅞		OvernitT .90	7	45	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
10⅞		OverSh .20b	5	35	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
42		OwensCng 1	13	92	59⅞	58	58⅞—	3
30		OwensIll 1.88	7	70	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞+	⅛
83		Ownil pf4.75		104	83	82	82 —	1
10⅞		Oxfrdlnd .68	4	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		P - Q						
7½	5⅞	PNBMR .40	15	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
58⅞	35	PPGInd 2.20	7	83	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞+	⅛
9⅞	5⅞	PSA Inc		42	7⅞	7	7⅞+	⅛
14⅞	12½	PacAS 1.34		11	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	½
23⅞	20	PacG E 1.80	9	443	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
19½	16⅞	PacLtg 1.68	7	58	18⅞	18	18	
33⅞	26⅞	PacLm 1.40	14	19	32	31⅞	31⅞+	⅛
33⅞	25⅞	PacPetrl .86	9	23	28⅞	28	28 —	⅛
23	20	PacPw 1.70	9	77	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
16⅞	13⅞	PacTT 1.20	8	38	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
9⅞	8⅞	PacTin .80	8	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
12⅞	5⅞	PaineW .55e	4	17⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
17½	12⅞	PalW pf 1.30		16	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
8⅞	4⅞	PalmBc .30	4	21	7	6⅞	6⅞	
8⅞	4⅞	Pamida .12	6	72	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7⅞	4⅞	PanAm Air		683	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
42⅞	29⅞	PanEP 2.30	8	271	43⅞	42⅞	42⅞+	⅛
15⅞	8	Paprcft .66b	7	13	12⅞	12	12⅞	
18⅞	12½	Pargasinc 1	11	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
35⅞	27⅞	ParkrDr .05e	7	44	28	27½	27½—	⅛
35⅞	21⅞	ParHan 1.20	9	17	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞—	⅛
16⅞	11⅞	ParkPen .48	8	6	15	15	15	
14⅞	7⅞	PatrkP .86t	10	69	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
23⅞	16⅞	Paylsnw .40	7	15	17⅞	17	17 —	⅛
21½	14⅞	PeabGa .16	11	21	18⅞	18½	18⅞+	⅛
6⅞	4⅞	PenDix .24b		16	5	4⅞	4⅞	
60⅞	47⅞	Penney 1.28	15	496	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	
21⅞	19⅞	PaPwLt 1.80	8	66	21⅞	21	21⅞+	⅛
53	47	PaPL pf 4.50		z120	51	51	51 —	1
98⅞	87	PaPL pf 8.60		z50	99	97⅞	99 +	1
98	85⅞	PaPL pf 8.40		z90	92	92	92 +	⅛
113⅞	102½	PaPLt pf 11		z170	114⅞	113⅞	113⅞+	⅛
130	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z110	125½	125⅞	125⅞—	⅛
37⅞	25⅞	Pennwlt .60	8	162	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞+	⅛
55⅞	42	Penwl pf2.50		3	43	42	43 —	3⅞
27⅞	21	Penwl pf1.60		28	22⅞	22	22⅞—	⅛
34⅞	19⅞	Pennzol 1.40	8	228	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
10⅞	5⅞	PeopDrg .20	12	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
42⅞	34⅞	PeopleGas 3	7	49	40	39⅞	39⅞—	⅛
87⅞	69½	PepsiCo 2	14	245	77⅞	76⅞	76⅞—	⅛
27⅞	18⅞	PerkElm .30	18	54	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
30⅞	23⅞	Petinc 1.60	7	9	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
15⅞	11	PeterPl .60a	9	33	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
80	63⅞	PetrieSt 1.60	16	7	68	67⅞	67⅞—	⅛
26	19½	Petrolan .60	7	153	22½	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
26	20⅞	Petrim 2.55e		5	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
31½	25½	Pfizer .88	13	288	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
45⅞	35⅞	PhelpD 2.20	15	194	37⅞	37	37 —	⅛
17⅞	14⅞	PhilaEl 1.64	9	268	17	16⅞	16⅞	
42	34	PhilE pf 3.80		z100	41½	41½	41½+	1
49½	39⅞	PhilE pf 4.40		z50	47	47	47 +	⅛
51½	41½	PhilE pf 4.68		z20	51½	51½	51½	
96	78	PhilE pf 8.75		z40	94½	94½	94½+	½
85⅞	70	PhilE pf 7.85		z1610	84⅞	84	84	
102½	84½	PhilE pf 9.50		z2680	100	100	100	
86	69⅞	PhilE pf 7.80		z50	82	82	82	
84	66½	PhilE pf 7.75		z100	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞—	⅛
15½	12⅞	PhilaSub .80	7	237	14	14	14 —	⅛
61⅞	49⅞	PhilMorr 1.30	14	601	58⅞	57⅞	58⅞	
8⅞	3⅞	Phillips Ind	23	17	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
14½	6½	Philipind pf		8	14	13⅞	14	
64⅞	49½	PhilPet 1.80	11	431	57⅞	55⅞	55⅞—	⅛
23⅞	14⅞	Pickwick .32	7	18	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
17⅞	15	PiedNG 1.44	7	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
8⅞	4½	Pier1 Imprt		71	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
44⅞	33⅞	Pillsbury 1.16	12	162	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞—	1
35⅞	27⅞	Pioner 1.44	8	22	31⅞	31	31⅞+	⅛
18	13½	PitneyB .68	10	329	13⅞	13½	13½—	⅛
23⅞	17⅞	PittFrg .80b	8	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
48	31	Pittstn .80a	8	552	36	35	35⅞—	⅛
31⅞	20⅞	PizzaHt .06e	17	239	23⅞	23	23⅞—	⅛
4⅞	3	Plan Resrch	7	24	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
5	2⅞	Playboy .12	21	79	4⅞	4	4⅞+	⅛
16½	8½	Plessey .86e	6	4	9⅞	9	9⅞—	⅛
16⅞	11⅞	Pneumo 1	4	28	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
45⅞	31⅞	Polaroid .50	17	687	36⅞	35⅞	36⅞+	⅛
14	6	Ponderosa	16	70	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
24⅞	15⅞	PopeTal .70	14	32	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
23	17⅞	Portec .80	9	63	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
21¼	16⅞	PortGE 1.64	8	140	19⅞	19	19⅞—	⅛
116	102	PoG pf 11.50		z160	112½	112	112	
29⅞	26⅞	PortG pf2.60		4	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
66	48⅞	Potltch 1.68	11	30	65⅞	64⅞	64⅞—	1
14⅞	11⅞	PotmEl 1.16	9	158	14⅞	14	14⅞+	⅛
53	43	PotEl pf 4.50		z100	51	50	51 +	1
46½	40	PotEl pf 4.04		z120	45⅞	45	45 —	⅛
58½	52⅞	PotEl pf 5.46		z450	57⅞	56	56 —	⅛
60⅞	53½	PotEl pf 5.50		z310	58⅞	57⅞	57⅞	
18½	14⅞	Premr pf .90		6	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
100⅞	81⅞	ProctrG 2.20	18	115	94⅞	93⅞	93⅞+	⅛
50⅞	27	Prolar 1.40	6	2	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞+	⅛
18⅞	14½	PSvCol 1.46	9	370	17½	17¼	17⅞	
31⅞	23⅞	PSvcIn 1.92	10	97	29⅞	28⅞	29	
14	12	PSInd pf1.08		z200	13⅞	13	13⅞—	⅛
21⅞	18⅞	PSvNH 1.88	8	22	21⅞	21	21⅞	
30	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z750	29	28⅞	28⅞+	⅛
23⅞	17⅞	PSvNM 1.52	9	105	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
23⅞	17⅞	PSvEG 1.80	9	148	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
58½	48½	PSEG pf5.05		z140	57	56⅞	56⅞—	⅛
60⅞	52	PSEG pf5.28		z300	59⅞	58⅞	58⅞—	1⅞
		PSEG pf2.17		12	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
28	25	PSEG pf2.43		5	27½	27½	27½+	⅛
123⅞	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z330	123⅞	123	123 —	½
88½	75	PSEG pf7.70		z220	88	87	88 +	⅛
86½	71½	PSEG pf7.52		z100	85	85	85 —	⅛
6⅞	4	Pubickr Ind		25	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
4⅞	2⅞	Puebio Inf		7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
5½	2⅞	PuerRl Cem		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
30⅞	25⅞	PugSPL 2.36	9	23	29⅞	28⅞	29	
38⅞	27⅞	Pullmn 1.32	9	31	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞—	⅛
17⅞	14⅞	PurexCp 1.08	8	71	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Purito Fash	4	198	2⅞	2½	2½—	⅛
45½	23⅞	Purolr 1.12	9	13	26⅞	26	26 —	⅛
28⅞	20⅞	QuakOat .92	10	46	23⅞	23	23⅞+	⅛
20⅞	15	QuakStO .76	11	348	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
7½	5⅞	Questor .05r	8	4	5½	5½	5½	
		R						
30⅞	18⅞	RCA 1	12	441	25	24⅞	24⅞—	½
47	38⅞	RCApf 3.50		z140	43	42⅞	42⅞—	½
71⅞	52	RCAcvpf 4		2	65	65	65 —	⅛
9	4⅞	RTE .20	11	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
53⅞	46½	RalstonPu 1	14	361	49⅞	48⅞	49 —	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Ramada Inn	108	175	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅞	7	Rancoln .64	7	4	12⅞	12½	12½—	⅛
8⅞	3	Rapid Am		33	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
35⅞	26⅞	Raybst 1.50b	5	14	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
24⅞	15⅞	Raymint .80	5	57	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞—	1
67⅞	44⅞	Raythn 1.20	11	257	60⅞	60½	60⅞—	⅛
23	15⅞	ReadBat .60	3	105	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
5⅞	2½	Redman Ind		29	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅞	9⅞	ReeceCp .74	10	44	11⅞	10⅞	11	
21⅞	19⅞	ReevesBro	4	15	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	1⅞
19⅞	13⅞	ReichCh .74	7	26	16⅞	16½	16⅞—	⅛
11	7	ReliabSt .64	5	8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
35	18	ReliaEl 1.10	10	25	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
19	6	Relian Grp	55	160	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
33⅞	17	RelGrp pfB		6	32⅞	32	32	
25	8⅞	RelGrp pfC		28	23	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
26⅞	25½	Reln pf2.60		62	25⅞	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
9⅞	6⅞	Republic Cp	10	25	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
18½	13	RepFinS .80	6	10	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
3⅞	1	RepMtg Inv		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
40⅞	27⅞	RepStl 1.60	8	40	32	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
31⅞	27⅞	RepTex 1.08	7	26	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
16½	7⅞	ResrvOil .16	12	987	16	14½	16 +	1½
23⅞	17⅞	RevcoDS .22	14	219	23	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
12⅞	7⅞	Rever Copp		8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
90	69⅞	Revlon 1.40	17	20	86⅞	85⅞	85⅞—	⅛
10⅞	7⅞	Rexham .40	7	42	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
38⅞	20½	Rexnrd 1.32	6	x24	30½	30	30⅞—	⅛
69⅞	55	Reynin 3.28	9	87	61⅞	60⅞	61⅞+	⅛
80	61	Reyin pf2.25		2	71	71	71 —	7
42⅞	22⅞	ReyMet 1.20	7	68	34⅞	33⅞	34	
15⅞	8⅞	ReynSe .40a	6	32	11	10⅞	10⅞	
13⅞	9⅞	Richardsn 1	8	5	13⅞	13	13 +	⅛
27⅞	21⅞	RichMer .70	11	x313	25	24	24⅞—	⅛
21⅞	10½	Richmnd .80	8	60	20⅞	20	20	
20⅞	14⅞	RiegelT 1.30	5	x20	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
24⅞	15	RioGran .70	6	12	19⅞	17⅞	19⅞—	⅛
13⅞	9½	RioGr pf .80		27	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
20⅞	13⅞	RiteAid .34	11	479	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞+	⅛
23⅞	13⅞	Robshaw .90	7	3	18	18	18	
27⅞	21	Robrtsn 1.50	5	1	21½	21½	21½	
12⅞	9½	Robins .28a	9	89	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	½
18⅞	15½	RochG 1.28b	8	23	17½	17⅞	17⅞	
115	107	RochG pf 11		z30	112½	112½	112½—	½
19⅞	12⅞	RochTel .68a	7	13	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
13½	9⅞	Rockowr .75	6	6	12⅞	12	12⅞+	⅛
33⅞	23⅞	Rockwlint 2	9	57	28⅞	28⅞	28½	
81	57	Rkint pf 4.75		3	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞—	½
29½	20⅞	Rkint pf 1.35		2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
76⅞	46	RohmH 1.28	10	43	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞—	⅛
8⅞	4	Rohr Ind		25	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
27⅞	26	Rollins .36	12	45	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
6	3⅞	Ronson Cp		8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
30⅞	16⅞	Roper 1.20	6	14	18⅞	18	18 —	⅛
25	17	RorerA .94	10	46	19⅞	19½	19⅞—	⅛
31⅞	18⅞	Rosario .40b	11	140	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞—	⅛
38⅞	22⅞	Rowan .20	4	46	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞—	1
23⅞	14⅞	RoyCCol .80	7	118	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
50⅞	41⅞	RoylD 3.26e	5	629	45⅞	44⅞	44⅞—	⅛
10⅞	4⅞	RoyIInd .20e	7	103	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
29⅞	22½	Rubbrm .48	10	4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
29⅞	16⅞	Rucker .28	7	120	27⅞	27½	27½—	⅛
14⅞	9⅞	RussTog .76	6	43	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
15½	9	Ryder Sys.05e	7	328	12	11½	11⅞—	⅛
		S						
3⅞	2	SCA Svc	11	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
19⅞	11½	SCMCp .80	5	49	18½	18⅞	18½	
14⅞	8⅞	SOSCon .40	6	7	13⅞	13	13 —	⅛
59	35	SabineR 1	4	72	53⅞	52	52 —	1½
5⅞	2⅞	Safadin .02a	8	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
46⅞	37⅞	Safeway 2.20	9	145	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞—	⅛
15	8	SagaCp .26	7	23	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
50	33½	StJoMin 1.30	12	83	36	35⅞	35⅞+	⅛
13½	11	StJoLtP 1.12	12	10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
40⅞	23⅞	StLSaF 2.50	9	36	37	35⅞	35⅞—	⅛
12⅞	10⅞	StPaulS .96a		8	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
55⅞	34⅞	StRegP 1.64	8	49	34⅞	34	34⅞—	⅛
7⅞	5⅞	Salant .24b	4	69	5⅞	5½	5½—	⅛
19⅞	12⅞	Sambos .32	9	342	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞—	⅛
16⅞	11⅞	SanDGs 1.20	7	68	14⅞	13⅞	14	
11	7⅞	SJuanR .99t	6	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
11⅞	6⅞	Sanders	9	29	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
40⅞	30⅞	SFeInd 2	8	289	34⅞	33⅞	34⅞—	⅛
11⅞	8⅞	SFeInd pf.50		2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
39⅞	30⅞	SaulFaint .30	6	172	35⅞	34⅞	35⅞+	⅛
14	9⅞	SargtWel .50	6	6	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Saul RlEst		67	3⅞	3	3 —	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	SavA Stop	16	104	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅞	5⅞	SavOnDr .20	7	15	6⅞	6	6⅞+	⅛
9⅞	8	SavEIP .60	5	28	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
13⅞	11	SavEl pf1.28		23	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
16⅞	6⅞	SavinBM .05e	9	41	12⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
8⅞	3⅞	Saxon Ind	6	19	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
10⅞	3	Schaefer Cp		121	6⅞	6	6 —	½
60⅞	44⅞	SchergPl 1	16	492	45⅞	44⅞	45⅞+	⅛
24	15⅞	SchlitzBr .68	8	59	16⅞	16	16⅞+	⅛
103	70	Schlumb .80	19	517	90⅞	88⅞	90⅞+	⅛
16⅞	11⅞	SCOAIn .80	5	16	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
7⅞	5⅞	ScotLad .36	18	30	5⅞	5½	5½—	⅛
20⅞	16	ScotFet 1.28	8	19	22⅞	20⅞	23⅞+	⅛
19⅞	13⅞	ScottFor .84	7	26	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞	
24⅞	14⅞	ScottPap .56	8	533	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
10⅞	7	Scottys .10	12	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
20⅞	11⅞	ScovilMfg 1.20		60	20	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
53	29⅞	Scovil pf2.50		3	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞—	⅛
7⅞	4⅞	ScudDuoVt	12	54	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
9	7⅞	Scudd pf.83e		30	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
22	19⅞	SeaCont n.25	6	128	20	19⅞	19⅞	
32⅞	20⅞	SeabCL 1.60	5	107	27	26⅞	26⅞+	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	SeabWA .22t		23	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
31⅞	23	Seagram .80	10	36	23	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
7⅞	4⅞	Seaprv .05e	6	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
14⅞	14⅞	SealPw .80	6	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
18	11½	SearleG .52	15	317	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
79⅞	61⅞	Sears 1.60a	18	612	68⅞	67½	68⅞	
35⅞	22	Sedcolnc .30	7	66	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞+	⅛
23⅞	15⅞	SeligLtx 1.28b	5	13	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	SvcCptnt .20	3	40	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17	11½	Servomt .75	7	10	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
10⅞	5½	Shakspre .40	5	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
19⅞	11¼	Shapell .10	6	71	17¾	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
77⅞	47⅞	ShellOil 3	7	350	73½	72⅞	73 —	⅛
33⅞	22½	ShellT 1.01e	5	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	½
14½	10⅞	ShellrGl .63a	4	10	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
19⅞	15⅞	ShllGl pf1.43		3	17½	17	17⅞+	⅛
51⅞	39⅞	ShellGl pf 3		1	45	45	45 —	⅛
41⅞	33⅞	SherwW 2.20	12	3	38	37⅞	37⅞—	⅛
13⅞	9⅞	SierrPac 1	8	48	12½	12⅞	12⅞	
24⅞	19⅞	Signal 1.10	10	26	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
42⅞	32	SignodeCp 1.20	12	99	38⅞	33	33 —	1
9⅞	5	SimPrec .16	7	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
24½	17⅞	Simm .88a	10	7	18	18	18	
23⅞	11⅞	SimpPat .50	13	213	14	13⅞	14	
26	8⅞	Singer Co		84	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
45⅞	24⅞	Singr pf 3.50		8	40⅞	39⅞	40⅞+	⅛
28	19⅞	Skaggs .50	16	10	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
120⅞	66	Skelly 1.60a	10	23	103⅞	102	102 —	⅛
12⅞	7⅞	Skil Corp	7	8	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
21⅞	15⅞	Skyline .32	22	114	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞—	⅛
18⅞	8⅞	SmithAO .60	20	24	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
41⅞	28⅞	SmithInt .52	8	126	34⅞	33⅞	34 +	⅛
87⅞	58⅞	Smithklins 2	16	32	78	77⅞	77⅞—	⅛
30	15⅞	Smucker .90	7	5	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
18⅞	11	SolaBas .90	7	189	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
12⅞	11⅞	SolaBas wi		3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
6⅞	2⅞	Sonesta Int	9	26	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
10⅞	7⅞	SonyCp .02e	18	432	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
35⅞	27⅞	SooLin 2.45e	5	13	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞—	⅛
20⅞	15⅞	SCarEG 1.52	9	80	18⅞	18	18 —	⅛
18	14⅞	SoJerIn 1.56	8	29	18⅞	18½	18⅞—	⅛
16	9⅞	Souldwn .60	5	6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
27	21⅞	Sdwn pf 1.20		1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
16⅞	9⅞	SoestBk .40b	5	25	9⅞	9½	9½—	⅛
9	5	SoeasPS 1.37t	9	25	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
23⅞	18⅞	SoCalE 1.68	7	105	21⅞	21½	21⅞+	⅛
16⅞	13⅞	SouthCo 1.42	9	607	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
38⅞	31⅞	SoInGE 2.52	7	8	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞+	⅛
53⅞	47⅞	SoNRes 1.85	6	29	49⅞	48⅞	48⅞—	⅛
39⅞	32⅞	SoNwEnTl 3	9	17	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞—	⅛
38⅞	30	SouPac 2.24	8	163	32⅞	32	32⅞+	⅛
62⅞	53⅞	SouRy 2.32	9	56	57	56⅞	56⅞—	⅛
6⅞	5⅞	SouRy pf .50		15	6⅞	6	6⅞+	⅛
63⅞	51½	SouRy pfA 3		9	57⅞	57½	57⅞—	⅛
40⅞	27½	SoUnCo 1.84	8	762	36⅞	35	35 —	⅛
25½	21	Southind .20b	12	67	26⅞	25⅞	25½	
74⅞	40⅞	SouRoyl 1.20	14	4	65½	65⅞	65⅞—	⅛
24⅞	17⅞	SwstBnksh .96	7	84	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
13⅞	6⅞	SwstFor .20	25	44	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
25⅞	16⅞	SwtFl pf1.50		11	21½	21⅞	21⅞	
14⅞	11⅞	SwPbSv .98	9	87	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
14⅞	9⅞	SprinFd	5	10	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
16	10	SperryHut 1	6	5	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
51⅞	35⅞	SperryR .92	10	451	43⅞	42⅞	43	
16	6⅞	Sprague El		32	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
29⅞	20⅞	SquarD 1.10	13	145	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
38⅞	28⅞	Squibb .96	12	145	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
31⅞	18⅞	StaleyMfg 1	6	25	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
24⅞	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		17	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
40⅞	27	StBrand 1.28	11	124	29⅞	29	29⅞+	⅛
49⅞	34⅞	StBPaint .40	20	54	38	37⅞	37⅞—	⅛
39⅞	29⅞	StdOilCl 2.80	7	855	34⅞	33⅞	34⅞+	⅛
57⅞	40⅞	StOilInd 2.30	8	540	51⅞	51	51⅞+	⅛
79⅞	61⅞	StOilOh 1.35	21	123	71⅞	69⅞	71 +	1⅞
9⅞	5⅞	StdPress .40		20	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
7	5⅞	StdPrud .65	13	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
18⅞	9⅞	Standex .80	7	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
33⅞	21	StanWk 1.12	8	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
12⅞	6⅞	Stanray .80	9	13	12⅞	12	12⅞+	⅛
12⅞	10⅞	StaMSe 1.05		8	12⅞	12½	12⅞—	⅛
49⅞	41½	StaufCh 1.44	8	413	42⅞	41⅞	42 —	½
21	15⅞	SterDrug .70	11	206	16⅞	16	16 —	⅛
6⅞	4⅞	SterlPre .11t	6	17	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
16	8⅞	Sterndnt .40	8	76	9⅞	9	9 —	⅛
25⅞	17⅞	StevenJ 1.20	5	33	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
34⅞	23⅞	StewWa 1.96	7	8	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
28⅞	18⅞	StokVC 1.20	9	19	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
63⅞	48⅞	StoneW 2.50	7	7	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞+	⅛
15⅞	12⅞	StonCon .56	5	7	13	13	13	
21	14⅞	StopShop 1	5	17	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
13⅞	9	StorTec .67t	7	45	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞+	⅛
24⅞	21⅞	StorerB 1	6	166	22⅞	21⅞	22 —	½
15⅞	10⅞	StridRite .80	6	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
45½	37	StuWor 1.33	4	23	37⅞	37	37 —	⅛
50⅞	30⅞	StW pfA 1.40		25	42	41⅞	41⅞—	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	SuavSho .03e	4	9	4	4	4	
20⅞	14⅞	SubPrG 1.08	8	37	20	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
25⅞	11⅞	SunChm .40	6	22	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
42	26⅞	SunCo 2	6	295	41½	41½	41⅞	
43⅞	31¼	SunCo pf2.25		294	43⅞	42⅞	42⅞—	⅛
28⅞	20⅞	Sunbm 1.08	10	20	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞+	⅛
37⅞	17	Sundstr 1	7	28	30⅞	30	30 —	½
51⅞	35⅞	Sunds pf3.50		20	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞+	⅛
13⅞	9½	SunsMg .18t	31	45	11⅞	11	11 +	⅛
20⅞	16⅞	SuperVal .66	9	43	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
232	148	SuprOil 1.80	18	36	206	202	204 —	1
7⅞	5⅞	SupmkG .24	5	31	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
40⅞	16	Superscpe	6	19	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
7½	4	Sutro Mfg		17	6½	6⅞	6⅞	
19⅞	10⅞	Swank 1	7	39	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
22⅞	16⅞	Sybron .84	8	21	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
42½	33⅞	Sybrn pf2.40		7	38	38	38 +	⅛
7⅞	4½	Systron		5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
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17⅞	12½	Ticor 1	8	29	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
11½	6⅞	TRE Corp	12	30	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
38½	26⅞	TRWin 1.40	8	304	32	31½	31⅞—	½
86⅞	63⅞	TRW pf 4.40		72	78	77½	77⅞—	⅛
78	58	TRW pf 4.50		3	69½	69	69½	
32½	23⅞	TaftBrd .80	9	12	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
11	6⅞	Talley .60	5	25	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
12⅞	8⅞	TalleypfB 1		10	11⅞	11	11⅞+	⅛
20	15½	TampEl 1.12	8	46	18⅞	18	18 —	⅛
47⅞	23⅞	Tandy Corp	9	260	35⅞	34⅞	35⅞+	⅛
21⅞	11⅞	Tandycrft	5	87	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
12⅞	5⅞	Tappan .20	8	40	8⅞	8½	8½—	⅛
49⅞	18	Technicr .20	13	248	42	40⅞	41⅞+	⅛
7	4⅞	Technicolr		4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
19⅞	9	Technicon	11	40	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
68½	44⅞	Tektronx .38	16	24	59½	59⅞	59⅞—	⅛
10⅞	5⅞	Telecor .30	5	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
83½	22⅞	Teledn 1.45t	6	310	61⅞	59⅞	61⅞+	⅛
115	62	Teldyn pf 6		1	105	105	105 +	½
11⅞	5⅞	Teleprmpt		474	7⅞	7	7⅞—	⅛
4½	1⅞	Telex Cp	10	97	2½	2⅞	2⅞	
35	26	Tennco 1.88	8	470	32⅞	32⅞	32½	
130	97½	Tennc pf5.50		2	132	121	122 +	1
18⅞	13⅞	TesoroPet 1	6	89	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
31⅞	25⅞	Tesor pf 2.16		39	26	25⅞	25⅞	
28⅞	23⅞	Texaco 2	8	1555	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
43½	34½	TexComm 1.10	12	19	38⅞	38⅞	38½—	⅛
39⅞	28½	TexEst 1.85	8	47	34⅞	33⅞	34⅞+	⅛
27⅞	24⅞	TxET pf 2.40		2	25½	26⅞	25⅞—	⅛
31	27⅞	TxET pf 2.87		3	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞+	⅛
45⅞	29	TexGsT 2	8	124	42	41⅞	41⅞—	⅛
15⅞	11⅞	TexInd 1b	12	22	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	½
127⅞	93⅞	TexInst 1	26	357	103⅞	102⅞	102⅞—	⅛
8⅞	5½	TexInt	16	110	7½	7⅞	7½	
25⅞	13⅞	TexOGs .20	10	240	24	23⅞	24 +	⅛
27⅞	17	TxPcLd .35e	15	19	25	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
22⅞	17	TexUtil 1.32	9	672	19⅞	19½	19⅞—	⅛
37⅞	28	Texasgf 1.20	11	47	31⅞	31½	31⅞—	⅛
9⅞	3	Texfl Ind		30	3⅞	3⅞	3½	
31⅞	20½	Textron 1.20	9	70	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
37⅞	26⅞	Textr pf 2.08		5	31⅞	31	31⅞+	⅛
28⅞	19⅞	Textr pf 1.40		7	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	½
17⅞	12⅞	Thiokol .84	6	22	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	½
43	33	ThomBet .88	18	1	37	37	37	
13½	7⅞	Thomln .44	8	3	9	9	9	
14⅞	7⅞	ThomJW .50	6	13	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
9⅞	6⅞	ThrftDg .40	6	80	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
19⅞	17⅞	TidwtMr	6	64	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
19⅞	10⅞	TigerInt .40	7	291	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
34⅞	31⅞	TimeInc 1.75	11	36	32⅞	31⅞	32	
23⅞	18⅞	TimeMir .60	11	521	19⅞	19	19⅞	
59⅞	35⅞	Timkn 2.20a	9	34	49⅞	49½	49½—	⅛
15⅞	9½	Tish Rlty		6	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
14	7½	Todd Shipyd		3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
25⅞	22⅞	TolEdis 2.12	8	56	24	23⅞	24	
19⅞	10½	TonkaCp .48	4	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
8⅞	6⅞	TootRol .40b	9	1	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
14⅞	4⅞	Tracor .20	7	14	11⅞	11	11	
35⅞	19½	TraneCo 1.08	9	53	33⅞	32½	32½—	⅛
35	29	TranUn 1.76	10	14	34⅞	34⅞	34½	
15⅞	7½	TransW Air	24	251	11⅞	10⅞	11 —	⅛
19⅞	11⅞	TWApf 2		19	17½	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
13⅞	8⅞	Transam .66	9	381	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
23⅞	20⅞	Traninc 1.92		35	22⅞	22½	22⅞+	⅛
17½	8½	Transco .90	7	316	17½	16⅞	17⅞	
13⅞	8	Transcn .45	6	59	9⅞	9	9 —	⅛
27	25½	TrGPL pf 2.50		17	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
12	6⅞	TranOhF .20	4	32	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
25⅞	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	6	35	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
39⅞	25	Travlrs 1.08	11	459	35	34	34⅞—	⅛
44⅞	32½	Travelr pf 2		4	41⅞	41	41 —	½
21⅞	18½	TriCon 1.53e		51	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
32⅞	29½	TriCn pf 2.50		1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
2½	1⅞	TriSou Mtge		9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
15½	8⅞	Trianind .90t		6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
14⅞	6½	Triang Pac 40e	17	23	13⅞	13	13 —	⅛
23	15½	Trintyin .56	5	189	18½	17⅞	18 —	⅛
30½	24⅞	Tropican .30	16	195	28	27⅞	27⅞	
15⅞	11⅞	TucsonG 1.08	9	564	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
15	8⅞	TwenCen .50	8	60	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
17⅞	11½	TycoLab .20	9	57	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞+	1
21⅞	16	TylerCorp .50	6	26	18½	18⅞	18½—	⅛
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29⅞	21½	UALInc .60		101	23½	22⅞	23 —	⅛
17	13½	UGICp 1.40	7	10	16⅞	16½	16⅞+	⅛
30	27	UGI pf 2.75		z500	30	29½	29½+	⅛
15⅞	10⅞	UMCInd 1	8	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
3⅞	⅞	UMET Tr		26	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
15⅞	10	UOP .22e		43	12⅞	12½	12½+	⅛
35⅞	19⅞	UVInd 1.50	4	76	31½	30⅞	30⅞+	⅛
62	55⅞	UVIn pf 5.50		4	59	59	59 —	⅛
25⅞	16⅞	UARCO 1.38	7	11	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
11⅞	7⅞	Unarco .60	5	13	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
10⅞	8½	UnBancp .84	10	48	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
67⅞	58½	UCamp 1.60	12	225	61⅞	59⅞	60⅞—	1⅞
76⅞	57⅞	UnCarb 2.50	9	514	57⅞	57	57⅞	
9⅞	6⅞	Un Commrc		14	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
10⅞	4⅞	Union Corp	16	70	6⅞	6	6 +	⅛
16	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	321	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
73⅞	61	UnEl pf 6.40		z10	70	70	70	
29⅞	26⅞	UnEl pf 2.72		4	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
6	3⅞	Un Fidelity	8	139	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
55⅞	40⅞	UnOCal 2.10	7	260	51⅞	50⅞	50⅞—	1⅞
71	52½	UOCa pf2.50		4	65	65	65 —	1⅞
95⅞	76	UPacCp 2.80	12	184	93	91⅞	91⅞—	⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Unions Inc		15	1½	1⅞	1½+	⅛
10⅞	7½	Uniroyal .50	158	283	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
82⅞	71	Unirval pf 8		z1450	81½	81	81⅞—	1⅞
11⅞	5⅞	Unit Brands	9	42	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
12	6⅞	UnBrnd pfA		11	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
10⅞	7⅞	UnitCo .87e		31	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
24⅞	14	UnEnRs 1.32	4	346	20⅞	19⅞	20 —	⅛
11⅞	5⅞	UFinCal .24	6	24	11	10⅞	10⅞	
13⅞	7⅞	Un Guarnty	13	35	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	
26	22⅞	UIllum 2.32	9	22	25⅞	25	25⅞+	⅛
21⅞	9⅞	UnitInd .60b	7	10	20⅞	19⅞	20⅞	
12⅞	6⅞	UnitIn pf .42		15	12	12	12 +	⅛
7½	4⅞	UnitInn .10	6	9	4½	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
12⅞	9⅞	UJerBk 1.04	8	21	12⅞	12½	12⅞—	⅛
18⅞	11⅞	UnitMM .80		218	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
41⅞	15⅞	Un Nuclr	10	149	30⅞	29⅞	30 —	½
3⅞	1⅞	UnitPk Min	54	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
17⅞	10⅞	UnitRefg .56	9	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
19	15	USFoS 1.11e	5	5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	½
48⅞	32⅞	USFidG 2.48	11	240	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞—	⅛
26⅞	16⅞	USGyps 1.60	12	205	24⅞	24	24⅞—	⅛
28⅞	22½	USGy pf 1.80		1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
10⅞	5⅞	USHom .16	13	300	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
7⅞	3⅞	USInd .40	8	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
12⅞	6⅞	USLeasg .32	4	40	8⅞	8	8⅞+	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	US Rltylnv		11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
38½	19⅞	USShoe 1.05	6	90	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
57⅞	45⅞	US Steel 2.20	9	834	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞+	⅛
24⅞	19⅞	USTobac 1	11	49	25	24½	24⅞	
37½	30⅞	UnTech 1.20	7	229	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞+	⅛
168½	113½	UnTech pf 8		1	157⅞	157⅞	157⅞+	1⅞
139	104	UnTch pf7.32		3	105⅞	105	105⅞+	⅛

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅞	14	UnitTel 1.20	10	314	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UnitTel wi		14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
27⅞	21⅞	UnTel pf1.50		3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
13⅞	18⅞	UnTl 2pf1.50		8	23½	22⅞	23⅞+	½
9⅞	4½	Unizrod .10e	8	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
15⅞	9½	Univar .56	5	38	10⅞	10	10 +	⅛
37⅞	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	7	26	29	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
48½	37⅞	Upjohn 1.08	14	648	38	36½	37⅞—	⅛
15⅞	11⅞	USLIFE .40	6	136	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
12	9⅞	UslifeF .96a		x33	11½	11⅞	11½+	⅛
65	46⅞	Utahlnt 1.20a	13	435	63⅞	62⅞	63⅞+	⅛
38⅞	27⅞	UtahPL 2.80	8	247	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞—	⅛
32½	29⅞	UtPL pf 2.80		7	32½	32⅞	32⅞	
		V						
18⅞	16⅞	VFCp 1.10	6	23	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
23½	11½	VSICorp .68	6	7	18	17⅞	18	
9⅞	6	Valleyin .40	7	26	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
17½	12	Varian .20	10	73	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
13½	4⅞	Varo Inc	4	147	8⅞	8	8	
6⅞	3⅞	Vendo Co		14	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
7	3⅞	Venice .20	6	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
14½	12½	VestSe 1.31e		18	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
31	16½	Vetco .10e	6	210	19½	18⅞	19 —	½
11⅞	7½	Viacom Int	10	16	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
8	3⅞	Victor Comp		14	6½	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
15⅞	12⅞	VaEPw 1.24	8	390	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
54	45½	VaEP pf4.80		z50	53	53	53 +	1
55⅞	49	aEP pf 5		z10	55	55	55 —	1
87	72⅞	VaEP pf7.72		z50	83½	83⅞	83⅞—	1
99⅞	83	VaEP pf8.84		z90	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞—	⅛
31	27⅞	VaEP pf2.90		14	31	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Vornado Inc	4	14	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
29⅞	18⅞	Vulcan Mtr 1	9	15	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	½
		W						
50	47⅞	WabR pf4.50		z230	49½	49½	49½	
23	16⅞	Wachova .50	10	19	19½	19⅞	19½+	⅛
49⅞	39½	Wach pf 2.20		37	52½	51½	52½+	2⅞
5⅞	2⅞	Wach Rlty		14	3⅞	3	3	
7⅞	11½	WalMart .08	16	129	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞+	⅛
17⅞	12⅞	Walgreen 1.10	8	11	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
33⅞	28⅞	WlkrA 1.40a	9	18	30⅞	30	30 —	⅛
24⅞	18⅞	WallBus .60	9	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
20	11½	WallMu 1	6	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
44⅞	28⅞	WaltJim 1.20	9	188	37⅞	37½	37½+	⅛
12⅞	10⅞	WaltJ pf 1		y40	11½	11½	11½+	⅛
43	31½	WaltJ pf1.60		7	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞—	⅛
10⅞	5⅞	WardFd .47t	13	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
12½	5½	Warnaco .60f		45	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
30½	16⅞	WarnS 1.20	14	3	24½	24⅞	24½	
25⅞	17½	WmCom .60	7	179	24⅞	24½	24½	
58	63½	WmC pf 4.25		4	85	84⅞	84⅞+	⅛
57	35	WmC pf 1.25		38	49⅞	48⅞	49 +	⅛
19	6½	WmerCo .50	7	4	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
38⅞	28⅞	WarnerL 1	14	337	31⅞	30½	30⅞—	⅛

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20½	13	WashGs 1.88	15	14	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
17	10⅞	WashNat .80	6	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
20	12⅞	WashStl 1	5	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
2	19½	WasWat 1.75	7	33	23⅞	22⅞	23	
11⅞	6½	WasteM .10e	10	24	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
35⅞	14	WalkinJ .32	11	22	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
8⅞	4⅞	WayGos .48	7	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
7	4	Wean Unit	9	10	4⅞	4½	4½	
18⅞	13⅞	Wea pf 2.20k		4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
9½	5½	Weathrd .50	6	13	8⅞	8½	8⅞—	⅛
7½	3⅞	WebbDel E	9	133	7⅞	6⅞	7 —	⅛
26⅞	15⅞	WellsFrgo 1	7	59	24	23⅞	24 +	⅛
8⅞	5⅞	WellFM .13e	21	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
29	13	WescoF .70	8	x15	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
42⅞	33½	WPtPep 2.40	7	18	37⅞	37½	37⅞+	⅛
27⅞	21⅞	WstctTr 1.94	8	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞+	⅛
12⅞	8⅞	WnAirL .40a	10	79	9⅞	8⅞	9	
25⅞	17⅞	WnBnc 1.40	7	244	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
15⅞	11⅞	WnNorA .40b	5	22	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
14⅞	6	WnPac Ind	6	76	13⅞	13½	13⅞—	⅛
19⅞	12⅞	WnPubl .80b	6	7	16½	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
20⅞	15⅞	WUnion 1.40	10	128	18⅞	18	18½+	⅛
57⅞	44	WnUn pf4.60		5	52½	52	52	
57	45	WnUn pf4.90		3	54	54	54	
25⅞	25	WnUn pf2.56		17	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
19⅞	13	WestgEl .97	6	1209	15⅞	15½	15⅞—	⅛
22	24⅞	Westvaco 1.10	8	27	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
15⅞	16⅞	Weybrg 1.35	5	6	22	22	22	
49⅞	37	Weyerhr .80	25	782	46⅞	45⅞	45⅞—	⅛
65⅞	55⅞	Weyr pf 2.80		17	63	62	62 —	⅛
24⅞	18	WheelFr .60	11	24	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
23⅞	16	WhelPlt Stl	5	14	17	17	17	
59	53	WhelPlt pf 6		z100	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞+	⅛
50	44⅞	WhelPlt pf 5		z10	48	48	48	
31⅞	22	Whirlpol .80	13	142	26⅞	26⅞	25⅞	
25⅞	18⅞	WhiteCons 1a	6	235	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	
41½	34⅞	WhitC pfC 3		8	37½	37½	37⅞+	⅛
9⅞	3⅞	White Mot	19	62	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
31⅞	14⅞	Whiting 1.30	5	11	25½	25	25 —	⅛
6⅞	3	Whittaker	11	153	6½	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
13⅞	9⅞	Wickes .18r		80	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
6⅞	4	WiebdlSt .32	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
29	20	WilmsCos 1	7	370	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
50½	33	Wilms pf.80		1	40	40	40 —	1
7⅞	5½	WlshrO .12e		39	5⅞	5½	5⅞+	⅛
41⅞	36⅞	WinnDx 1.56	12	23	39	38⅞	38⅞	
9⅞	5	Winnebago	17	77	5⅞	5½	5⅞—	⅛
17	13⅞	WinterJ .68	6	8	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
30⅞	24⅞	WiscElPw 2	10	35	29⅞	28⅞	29 —	⅛
1⅞	97	WisE pf 8.90		z75	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞—	⅛
19⅞	1	WisGas 1.70	13	18	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
28⅞	25⅞	WisG pf 2.55		5	28½	28⅞	28½+	⅛
21⅞	16⅞	WiscPL 1.60	10	43	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
21⅞	15⅞	WiscPS 1.45	9	405	21⅞	20⅞	21 +	⅛
29⅞	20½	Witco 1.40	6	11	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
72⅞	51½	Witco pf 2.65		1	64	64	64	
21⅞	10	WittrD .60	4	22	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	WolvrW .12e	6	10	4½	4½	4½	

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13⅞	10⅞	Womelco .44	7	21	11½	11⅞	x11⅞—	⅛
10½	5⅞	WoodCp .10e	5	60	8⅞	7⅞	8⅞+	⅛
19⅞	15⅞	WoodPet .20	11	109	18	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
27⅞	20⅞	Wolln 1.20	6	383	23⅞	22⅞	23 +	⅛
37⅞	31⅞	Wolw pf 2.20		9	35⅞	35½	35⅞+	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	WorldAir	22	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅞	64⅞	Wrigly 2.40a	9	7	74½	74	74 —	1
11⅞	6⅞	Wylain .60	17	21	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
6⅞	1½	Wyly Corp		35	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		X						
68⅞	48⅞	XeroxCp 1.20	13	1132	58⅞	56	56⅞—	1⅞
14⅞	7½	Xtra Inc	18	25	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
		Y						
12⅞	6⅞	Yates Ind	21	7	10⅞	10	10 —	⅛
		Z						
25⅞	11⅞	ZaleCorp .88	5	1865	12⅞	12	12⅞+	⅛
20⅞	11	ZalepfA .80		14	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅛
16	10⅞	Zapata .30b	3	16	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
9⅞	5⅞	Zayre Corp	6	12	6½	6⅞	6⅞	
40⅞	23⅞	ZenithRad 1	13	133	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
14⅞	9⅞	ZurnInd .40	8	17	12⅞	12	12⅞+	⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

New issue
November 10, 1976

All these Notes and Bonds having been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen

Aktiengesellschaft

Wien

DM 60,000,000 7% Notes due 1981

Issue Price: 100%

DM 40,000,000 7¼% Bonds due 1983

Issue Price: 99½%

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK
GIROZENTRALE

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.

CHASE MANHATTAN
Limited

CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD
Limited

DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE
– DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK –

KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE

KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL

ORION BANK
Limited

SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS)
Limited

ALAHLI BANK OF KUWAIT (K.S.C.)
ALLGEMEINE SPARKASSE IN LINZ
A. E. AMES & CO. Limited
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
ARAB FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS COMPANY S.A.K.
ASIAC – ASIAN INTERNATIONAL ACCEPTANCES & CAPITAL Limited
BACHE HALSEY STUART INC.
JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL Limited
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
BANCA DEL GOTTARDO
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANCO DI ROMA
BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL Limited
BANK FÜR ARBEIT UND WIRTSCHAFT Aktiengesellschaft
BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT Aktiengesellschaft
BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (Overseas) Limited
BANK MEES & HOPE NV
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.
BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG Société Anonyme
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE NORDEUROPE S.A.
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK
BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRAL
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.
BERLINER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK
BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. International Limited
BREISACH PINSCHOF SCHOELLER Bankkommanditgesellschaft
CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP

COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
CREDIT LYONNAIS
CREDITO ITALIANO
DAIWA EUROPE N.V.
RICHARD DAUS & CO. Bankiers
DEN DANSKE BANK af 1871 Aktieselskab
DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK
DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft
DG BANK DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK
DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION
DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG Aktiengesellschaft
ERSTE ÖSTERREICHISCHE SPAR-CASSE
EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY Limited
FAELLESBANKEN FOR DANMARKS SPAREKASSER Aktieselskab
FELLESBANKEN A/S
FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) Limited
GENOSSENSCHAFTLICHE ZENTRALBANK Aktiengesellschaft
GROUPEMENT DES BANQUIERS PRIVES GENEVOIS
HAMBROS BANK Limited
HANDELSBANK N.W. (OVERSEAS) Limited
HESSISCHE LANDESBANK – GIROZENTRALE –
HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited
KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI
KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL Limited
KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK
KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited
KREDIETBANK N.V.
KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING, CONTRACTING AND INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)
KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.K.
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited
MERCK, FINCK & CO.

MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.
B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO.
MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited
MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD.
NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
ÖSTERREICHISCHE LÄNDERBANK Aktiengesellschaft
ÖSTERREICHISCHE VOLKSBANKEN Aktiengesellschaft
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
PKBANKEN
POSTIPANKKI
PRIVATBANKEN AKTIESELSKAB
N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited
SÄÄSTÖPANKKIEN KESKUS-OSAKE-PANKKI
SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL Limited
SCHOELLER & CO.
J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated
SOCIETA FINANZIARIA ASSICURATIVA (SOFIAS) RAS Group
SOCIETE GENERALE
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
SPARBANKERNAS BANK AB
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN
TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT
UNION BANK OF FINLAND LTD.
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) Limited
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft
J. VONTOBEL & CO.
M. M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.
S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WESTFALENBANK Aktiengesellschaft
WOOD GUNDY LIMITED
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) Limited
ZENTRALSPARKASSE DER GEMEINDE WIEN

Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
5708	Abitibi	$10½	10¾	10⅝	—⅛
1150	Acklands	$11¾	11½	11¾	
19500	Agnico E	425	395	420	+30
100	Agra Ind A	$6½	6½	6½	—⅛
3986	Alta Gas A	$13⅛	13	13	—⅛
700	Alta Nat	$27¾	27¾	27¾	—⅛
50	Alliance B	425	425	425	
2455	Alminex	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
300	Andres W	$8½	8½	8½	+⅛
100	Argus C pr	$14½	14½	14½	+⅛
7900	Atco A	$12	12	12	+⅛
9094	Bell Canada	$49⅞	49	49	—⅜
2482	BP Can	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
100	Banister C	$9	9	9	
2233	Bank N S	$43	42¾	42¾	—½
405	Beth Cop A	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
3950	Block Bros	450	435	450	+5
59	Bovis Cor	59	59	59	—6
2600	Bralor Res	284	280	284	+3
2225	Bramalea	$6¼	6	6¼	
9680	Brameda	115	113	115	+2
1200	Brenda M	$7	7	7	0
3850	Bridger	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
3550	BCFP	$23¼	23¼	23¼	+⅛
250	BC Phone	$12⅞	12¾	12¾	—⅜
1852	Brunswk	$5⅛	5	5	
507	Burns Fds	$10½	10½	10½	+¼
325	Cad Frv	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
1225	Cal Pow	$30¼	30	30¼	+¼
17240	Camflo	$9⅞	9½	9⅞	+⅜
1500	Campau A	430	425	425	+5
2603	C Nor West	$7⅞	7¼	7⅝	—⅛

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3750	C Pakrs C	$18¼	18	18⅛	+⅛
140	Can Perm	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
3000	Can Trust A	$20	19⅞	20	
2100	C Tung	460	445	445	n
490	C Cablesy	$15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
3600	Cdn Cel	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
100	CGE	$23½	23½	23½	
8395	Cl Bk Com	$25¾	25¼	25⅝	—¼
1310	Cdn Tire A	$40	40	40	+¼
2450	C Utilies	$13	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
100	Candel Oil	$11	11	11	+⅛
510	Cassiar	$5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
1200	Celanese	343	340	340	—10
1200	Chiefton D	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
125	C Holiday	340	340	340	—10
2300	Cor. Bldg	240	236	236	—4
2000	Con Distrb	385	375	385	
1735	Cons Gas	$12¾	12⅝	12¾	
2049	Con Fardy	300	297	300	
800	Conwest	330	300	300	
900	Cralemi	$5¾	5½	5½	—¼
400	Crush Intl	$8½	8½	8½	—¼
1300	Cyprus	$9	8¾	9	
732	Denison	$52¼	51¾	52	
13650	Dicknsn	405	390	400	+25
5400	Dofasco A	$26	25½	25½	—⅛
225	Dom Store	$14⅝	14	14⅝	—¼
1400	Du Pont	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
100	Dylex L A	$6	6	6	
5530	East Mal	180	168	175	+8
10700	Electro A	385	375	375	
115	Emco	$6	6	6	—⅛
6525	Falcon C	$6½	5⅞	6	
2740	Falcon	$36¾	36½	36½	—½
900	Fed Ind A	495	485	485	—5
1000	Fed Pion	$26	26	26	
500	Francana	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
200	Fraser A	$22¼	22¼	22¼	—½
4000	G Distrb A	$7⅝	7½	7½	—¼
3050	Gnl Masct	130	128	130	—1
1850	Gibraltar	$6	5¾	5¾	—¼

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Nov. 8, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
500	Ford Cnda	$90	90	90	
450	Granduc	91	91	91	—9
830	Gt Oil Sds	$5¼	5	5	—⅛
605	GL Paper	$28¾	28¼	28¼	—½
650	Gt W Life	$50	50	50	
400	Greyhnd	$16	16	16	
1450	Guar Trst	$5¼	5¼	5¼	—⅛
7396	Hambro C	295	295	295	
1200	H Group A	335	330	335	—5
1405	Hawker A	$5⅛	5	5	—⅛
2858	H Bay Co	$15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
2030	IAC	$16½	16¼	16½	
750	Indal	$14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	—1
100	Indusmin	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
100	Inglis	$14	14	14	
1070	Inland Gas	$9½	9½	9½	—⅛
4650	Inter-City	$5⅝	5⅜	5½	—⅛
500	Int Mogul	298	292	298	+6
3490	Int Pipe A	$14¼	13¾	13⅞	—⅜
1140	Inv Grp A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
512	Jannock	$6¾	6¾	6¾	
2850	Kaiser Re	$13½	13	13	
4100	Kaps Tran	64	60	60	—4
1924	Kerr A A	$13¾	13½	13½	—½
1240	Koffler A	490	480	490	+15
1694	Labatt A	$17½	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
50	Lab Min	$33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
8100	Lacana	390	370	380	—10
350	LOnt Cem	325	325	325	—5
4490	LL Lac	145	140	145	—10
20	Lob Co A	410	410	410	+20
450	Lob Co B	395	395	395	+15
1800	Loeb M	260	260	260	
12000	MICC	$9	9	9	+⅛
150	Mclan H A	$7	7	7	
3745	MB Ltd	$22	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
300	M Lf Mills	$28¾	28½	28½	—¼
300	Matemi A	$16⅛	15½	15½	—1¼
7225	Moore	$34¾	34¼	34¼	—½
8300	Murphy	$6⅛	6	6	—⅛
1046	Ncbnex	165	164	164	—1
11663	Noranda A	$34½	34⅛	34⅛	—⅜
2792	Norcen	$11⅜	11⅜	11½	—⅛
1390	NTecm B w	$13½	13⅛	13⅛	—1½
430	OSF Ind	320	320	320	
1000	Orchan A	250	245	250	—5
3425	Oshawa A	380	365	365	—15
9860	Pamour A	340	300	330	+35
1030	PanCan P	$22½	22¼	22¼	—⅛
216	Patino N	$15½	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
100	Pembin A	335	335	335	—15
2075	Pine Point	$31½	31⅛	31	
1000	Pitts C	440	440	440	
544	Placer	$20½	20½	20½	—½
100	Redpath A	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
300	Reed Oslr A	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
8108	Revnu Prp	66	65	66	+1
100	Rothman	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
120	Scotts	$8	8	8	
2735	Shell Can	$13⅞	13½	13½	—¼
6962	Sherritt A	$6⅜	6¼	6½	
2925	Siebens	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
600	Sigma	$18½	18¼	18½	+¼
5566	Simpsons	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
1904	Simpson S	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
372	Slater Stl	$7¾	7¾	7¾	
2700	Southm A	$21	21	21	—½
1725	St Brodcst	$8	7⅞	8	
32864	Steico A	$24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	—⅜
725	Steep R	181	181	181	
500	Sundale D	$16	16	16	+⅛
600	Tara	$15½	15½	15⅝	—⅛
2280	Teck Cor A	485	470	480	
4946	Teck Cor B	435	425	425	
100	Teledyne	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
770	Tex Can	$24½	24¼	24¼	—⅛
550	Thom N A	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
1983	Tor Dm Bk	$19¼	19¼	19¼	
200	Tor Star B	$14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
5480	Traders A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
2201	Trns Mt A	$9	8⅞	9	
10873	TrCan PL	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
265	Un Carbid	$20⅝	20¼	20¼	
23600	UGas A	$8⅞	8⅛	8¼	
1080	Union Oil	$8	8	8	
1470	U Keno	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
6900	U Siscoe	$6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
2100	Upp Can	106	100	106	+1
1000	Voyager P	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	—⅛
200	Weldwd	$11¾	11¾	11¾	—⅛
300	Wstburne	$10⅛	10	10	—⅛
4450	West Mine	505	485	490	—47
1250	Weston	$14	13¾	14	+⅛
550	Woodwd A	$16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	—⅛
2000	Yk Bear	260	275	280	+2

Total sales 1,942,648 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Close	Chg
249	Algoma	$	22	22	22	+⅛
515	Asbestos	$	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—½
2276	Bank Mont	$	15¼	15	15	—⅛
16700	CAE Ind	$	6¼	6¼	6¼	
9600	Cdn Indust	$	19	19	19	—⅜
550	Canron	$	23½	23¼	23¼	—½
465	Con Bath	$	31¾	31¼	31¼	—¾
421	Dom Bridge	$	19½	19	19	—½
1198	Fncl Col		170	170	170	
700	Gaz Metro	$	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
200	Molson A	$	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
300	Molson B	$	16	16	16	+¼
200	Mont Trust	$	12	12	12	—⅜
2775	Price Co.	$	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	—⅜
1450	Royal Bank	$	27⅝	27¼	27¼	—⅜
100	Roy Trust A	$	17¾	17¾	17¾	

Total sales 411,037 shares.

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Notice is hereby given to all Shareholders and Debentureholders of First Security Capital and Income Fund N.V. (the "Fund") that under Article 9B of the Fund's Articles of Incorporation no further repurchase of units consisting of three 7⅝ debentures due 1981, three preference shares and twenty capital shares, is permitted.

The Managing Director
Caribbean Management Company.

We take pleasure in announcing that
CHARLES F. O'HAY
has joined our firm as
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International: Underwriters • Investment Banking • Financial Counsel • Arbitrage • Block Trading • Dealers and Specialists •

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices Nov. 9, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	2¼	2⅝
AFA PrS	4½	5½
AID Inc	7	7⅜
AVM Cp	⅞	1⅛
Addisn W	6⅝	6⅞
Adv Ros	2⅝	2¾
Alberts	5¾	6½
Allco Inc	8¼	8¾
Allerg Ph	23½	24¼
Allyn Bac	6½	7
Am Exp	39⅛	29⅝
Am Finl	9½	9⅞
Am Furn	2	2¼
Am Greet	9⅝	9¾
A Micro	6⅞	7⅜
Am Telev	18¾	19½
Am Weld	10	11
Amtr Dv	¾	1
Anadite	7¼	7⅝
Anheus B	23⅛	23⅝
Ard May	1¼	1½
ArkWtG	26	26¾
AsCC Bot	12¼	13
AllGas Lt	14⅝	15
Baird At	3	3½
Bang Hy	13½	14
Bkam Rlt	7¾	8¼
Bassett F	17½	18¼
Bayls Mk	8½	8¾
BeelineF	5⅞	6⅜
Betz Lab	30	30¾
Bibb Co	8⅛	8⅝
Bird Son	31½	33
Birtchr	⅞	1¼
Blck Hills	19	19½
Bonza Int	2¾	3
Braden	7⅛	7⅝
Brinks	7⅝	8⅛
Brks Sca	19½	20¼
Brwning	3½	4
Buckb M	3⅝	4⅛
Buckeyeln	7⅞	8⅜
Burn Sim	3¾	4⅛
CalWSv	32	33½
Campl Ch	3⅝	3¾
Canrad H	3	3¾
Cap Swst	3⅝	4
Captn Air	1⅜	2⅛
Cap Tec	2¼	3¼
Care Cp	3¼	3¾
CenVt PS	14¼	14⅝
Chm Lea	10½	11½
Chesa Ut	11¼	12¼
Chi Bridg	55½	57½
Chltn Cp	5⅛	5⅝
ChrlsSe	115	119
Circle F	4	4⅜
CitznUt A	34¼	34¾
CitznUt B	31¼	31¾
Clark Mt	28¾	29¾
Clow Cp	6⅝	6⅞
Colu Vent	¾	1½
Com Clr	12¼	12¾
Coml Sh	24½	26
Comw Pa	27⅞	28⅝
Con Pap	28¾	29¾
Craw Co	8¾	9½
Cross Co	18¾	19
Curtr Fed	1¾	2⅛
Danly M	9	10
Data Dgn	4⅞	5¼
Data 10 0	7⅛	7⅝
Dayt Inc	27	28½
Decor In	1⅜	2¼
DeKlb Ag	31¼	32¼
Delhi Oil	3⅝	4⅛
DeLux C	22¼	23
Del CanT	12½	13½
Det IntBr	28¾	29¾
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	15½	16¼
Dixn Cru	17	17¼
Doculel	4¼	4⅝
Dollar G	9	9⅝
Dorch G	9¼	10
Doyle DB	13¾	14¼
Dunkin D	5⅛	5½
Duriron	13	13¾
Eberln In	3¼	3¾
Econ Lab	25¾	26¼
ElPas El	11¼	11⅝
Elder Be	6	6¾
Elec Nucl	4¾	5½
Elec Mod	1¾	2⅛
Energy C	20½	21¼
Entwistl	5½	6¼
Equty Oil	29¼	29¾
Ethan Al	17½	18¼
Fab Tek	⅞	1⅛
FidUn Lt	18¾	19¼
Fingrhl	4⅞	5
FlBkSys	38¾	39½
Fst Bost	19¾	20½
FlEmpSt	7⅞	8⅝
FlWnFn	2	2¼
Flcknr	11¼	11¾
Fla WatU	¼	⅝
Forest O	19⅞	20
Frmlgll	⅝	1⅛
Fotomat	9½	10
Frkln Cp	5⅝	5¾
Frnkln El	9	9½
Frnd Ice	15¼	16
Gen RIEs	3	4
G Reinsu	188	192
Gov EFin	9	9¾
Graph Cn	16	16¾
Green Mt	10⅞	11⅝
Grey Adv	12¼	13
Gulf Insl	14¾	15¼
Gyrcdn	2½	3¼
Harper R	7⅛	7⅞
Hartf NC	11¾	12¼
Henred F	15¾	16½
Holobm	1⅜	2⅛
Hoover	10⅛	10⅝
Horiz Res	½	1½
Huds Pap	25	26
Hyatt Cp	6	6⅝
Hyatt Int	3½	4
Ind Nuclr	2⅝	3
Infra Ind	1⅞	2
Intel Cp	51	52½
Interc En	8¾	9¼
Intrmk In	2¾	3¼
Intrmt G	14⅝	15⅛
InBk Wsh	3½	3⅝
IaSOU Ut	23¾	23⅞
Jamsby	12	12¾
Jiffy Fds	¾	1¼
Joslyn M	14	14¾
Kaisr Stl	27½	28½
KaisStl pf	18⅝	19⅛
Kalvar	1⅜	1¾
Kaman A	174	182
Kampg A	5⅞	6⅜
Kate Gre	⅜	¾
Kaysam	2⅝	3⅞
Kear Tr	6⅝	7⅛
Kelly Svc	17	17¾
Keuft Ess	10	11½
Keye Fib	13¼	13¾
Key CusF	6¾	7¼
Keys Int	15½	16¼
King Int	1½	1⅞
Knap Vog	16	17
Lance In	20	20½
Land Res	⅜	1⅛
Lane Co	18¾	19¼
Lin Bcast	14¾	15⅛
Log Etrn	3¾	4
Madisn G	14¼	14¾
Mai Rlty	9-16	¾
Malikrt	39	40
Manor C	4	4½
Maul LP	11¾	12¼
McCorm	32¼	33½
McQuay	14¾	15½
Measur	8½	9
Medtrn	21¾	22
Merid In	1½	2¼
Mdlsx W	17½	18¼
Midld Ca	2⅝	2¾
Midl Bks	20¼	21¼
Midw Gt	13¾	14¾
Millipr	22⅞	23⅝
Miner In	1	1½
MissVl G	14	15
Mod Col	4½	4⅞
Moore S	11½	12
Moore P	7⅛	8¼
Morg Res	1⅛	1⅝
Mostek	17¼	17¾
Match M	4¾	5¼
Mot Club	7⅝	3⅞
Mueller	14	15
Narag Cp	9¼	10¼
Nat G&O	12	12¾
Nat Lib	4⅞	5¼
N SecRsh	4	4½
Natnw Rl	5¼	6¼
NJNat G	13¾	14½
Nielsn A	18¾	19¼
Nielsn B	19	19½
NoCar Gs	11½	11⅞
NoEOl un	28¾	29
Nortrp Kl	18¼	19⅞
NW NatG	8⅝	9⅝
NW PuSv	18	18½
Noxel Cp	13⅞	14⅜
Ogilvy M	26½	27¼
Ohio Ferr	16¾	17¾
Ormont	15⅛	16
Otter TP	19½	20
Over NA	4⅛	4⅝
Pabst Br	21⅝	22¼
PacGa R	22⅛	23
Pakco	¾	1½
Parks H	3⅞	4⅜
Pauley P	5⅛	6
Peerl Mt	11	12
Pa Enter	16¾	17¼
PnzlOff B	12¼	13½
Pepsi BW	11¼	11¾
Petrsn H	10⅛	11½
Petrolit	36½	37½
Pettibon	20¼	21¼
Piedmt A	5	5½
Pinkrtn	31¾	32½
Pion HiB	19¼	19¾
Pistilin	2⅝	3½
Possis Cp	1⅛	1⅜
Progrp	1½	1⅞
PubS NC	11⅝	11¾
P Bennet	16¼	17
PurD Cap	5⅝	6
Qual Inns	2⅝	2½
Ragen Pr	1½	2
Rahall C	7	7⅝
Raych C p	96	101
Raymnd	11½	12¼
Recog Eq	7½	7⅞
Road Ex	37¼	38
Robin M	14¾	15⅝
Roselon	4	4½
Rouse	4½	4½
Rus Stov	15⅝	16⅜
Sadlier	2	2½
Scan Dat	1⅜	1⅝
Scripps H	28	30
Seis Delt	1⅜	1¾
Seneca F	2¾	3¼
SevenUp	31¼	32
Shaw Cp	19½	20½
Snap Tls	31¾	32¾
SolidSt Sc	7¾	8¼
S CalWal	13	13¾
SwGs Co	10½	10⅝
SwEl Sv	15½	16¼
Standyn	18⅝	19⅛
Std Regis	17¼	18
Stan HPd	14¼	15¼
Sterlg Str	4⅛	5
Strawb Cl	24	25½
Super El	4⅝	5
TIME DC	3⅞	4⅛
Tampax	34½	35½
Taylr Wl	18¾	19¼
Tech Pub	12¼	13¼
Tecum P	45½	47½
Tennant	26	28
Tiffny Co	8⅝	9¼
ToscoCp	3⅞	4⅛
Transo G	11¾	12¼
Trico Pd	32½	33½
Trim OG	2⅝	3
Tymshr	14½	15¼
Tyson F	12¼	13
Un McGil	11½	12½
US Surg	9⅝	10⅛
US TrkLn	13⅝	14⅛
UVa Bks	17	17½
UpPen P	19	19¾
Valley Gs	10¼	10½
VanD Air	9	9⅜
Vance S	4⅜	4⅞
Velcro	6½	6⅞
Ventron	43	44
VaN Bnk	18½	19¼
Wads Pu	7⅜	8⅛
Wsh NG	13⅞	14⅜
Webb Re	9½	10¼
Weco Dvl	3 5-16	3 9-16
Weight W	7½	7⅞
Weldtrn	1¼	2
Welling M	7⅝	8⅛
Well Gar	3¾	4½
Welsbch	4¼	5
Wstn Mfg	1¼	1⅝
Westmd	60½	61¼
Wdwrd L	24	24½
Wright W	3¾	4⅛
ZionUt B	22	23

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Nov 9 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	1.54	.60½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.67½	Unq.
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ in yd	.75	.56½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	212.0	212.0
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila. ton	220.19	213.93
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	65-66	58-60
Lead spot, lb	25.50-26	20.0
Copper elec. lb	70⅛	63½-65
Tin (Straits) lb	4.0682	3.27⅛
Zinc, E St L basis lb	37	38½-39
Silver N.Y oz	4.332	4.43
Gold N Y oz	130.55	144.30
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	816.10	746.60

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
Nov. 9, 1976

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	8.45	8.66	8.45	8.60	8.36
May	8.72	8.90	8.70	8.87	8.62
Jul	8.91	9.09	8.87	9.06	b8.74
Sep	9.00	9.11	8.94	9.10	8.78
Oct	9.00	9.13	8.97	9.10	8.85
Mar	9.40	9.48	9.38	9.46	9.38

Sales: 2,857.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
Tuesday No Trades

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	[illegible]	141.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales [illegible].

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	58.00	58.80	58.80	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec	[illegible]	60.20	58.50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan	59.50	60.60	58.90	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar	60.40	61.50	59.90	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	61.50	62.60	60.90	62.52s	62.00
Jul	[illegible]	63.60	62.00	63.50s	63.10
Sep	[illegible]	64.60	63.00	64.50s	64.10
Dec	64.60	65.50	64.10	65.70s	65.30

Estimated Sales: 5,100

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	5.80	5.86	5.77	5.85	5.82
Apr	6.35	6.45	6.33	6.46	6.29
May	8.00	8.02	8.00	8.00	b8.05

Sales 6173

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	435.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	445.12s	[illegible]
Jan	[illegible]	448.00	435.10	446.72s	[illegible]
Mar	[illegible]	451.00	[illegible]	453.22s	[illegible]
May	444.90	455.00	[illegible]	454.20s	[illegible]
Jul	449.50	460.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	451.40
Sep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan	464.00	475.50	464.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar	472.50	479.50	[illegible]	479.70s	[illegible]

Sales estimated: 45,750

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	82.25	83.40	82.60	82.63	83.04
Mar	84.10	84.25	83.45	83.40	84.15
May	84.20	84.40	83.55	83.55	84.10
Jul	81.50	81.75	81.20	81.30	81.47
Oct	72.75	72.80	72.45	b72.40	72.70
Dec	67.60	67.70	67.50	b67.45	67.65
Mar				b67.50	67.50

Sales: 3,550.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Nov	48.00	48.05	48.00	b47.95	b47.50
Jan	47.70	48.10	47.60	47.95	47.50
Mar	48.60	49.10	48.60	b49.00	48.50
May	49.60	50.00	49.60	b49.95	49.10
Jul	51.00	51.10	51.00	51.00	b50.70
Sep	52.10	52.10	52.10	b52.10b	51.93

Sales: 250.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	130.80	134.30	130.60	133.20s	133.00
Feb	131.80	135.30	131.60	134.00s	133.70
Apr	132.60	136.30	132.20	135.03s	134.60
Jun	133.20	137.50	133.20	136.00s	135.60
Aug	134.40	137.40	134.10	137.10s	136.60
Oct	135.00	139.70	135.00	138.20s	137.70
Dec	136.80	140.80	136.50	139.40s	138.80
Feb	138.00	141.80	138.00	140.63s	139.90

Sales: 6,121.

CHICAGO FUTURES
Nov. 9, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	2.67	2.69	2.64¾	2.65½	2.69¼
Mar	2.77	2.79	2.74¼	2.75¼	2.80
May	2.82¾	2.83½	2.77¼	2.79	2.85
Jul	2.83	2.84	2.78	2.78½	2.86
Sep	2.88	2.89½	2.83	2.83½	2.91½
Dec	2.95¼	2.98¼	2.93	2.93	3.00½

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	2.47	2.48	2.43¾	2.44½	2.48¼
Mar	2.56½	2.56½	2.52¼	2.52½	2.57
May	2.61½	2.62¼	2.57½	2.58	2.62½
Jul	2.65¼	2.65½	2.61	2.61¾	2.66¾
Sep	2.63	2.63	2.58	2.59½	2.63
Dec	2.56	2.55	2.51½	2.52	2.57¼

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Nov	6.65	6.66	6.53½	6.59½	6.68½
Jan	6.73	6.73	6.60	6.67	6.73
Mar	6.77	6.77½	6.65½	6.69½	6.79
May	6.74	6.75	6.65	6.68	6.77
Jul	6.69½	6.70	6.61	6.64	6.71
Aug	6.64	6.64	6.55	6.58	6.67
Sep	6.34	6.35	6.30	6.31	6.38
Nov	6.15	6.17½	6.11	6.14	6.18½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	22.70	22.70	22.30	22.78	22.75
Jan	22.75	22.85	22.30	22.80	22.85
Mar	23.00	23.05	22.55	22.95	23.00
May	23.10	23.15	22.65	23.00	23.05
Jul	23.05	23.10	22.68	23.05	23.10
Aug	22.85	22.85	22.40	22.80	22.75
Sep	22.50	22.50	22.20	22.50	22.30

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	184.50	184.50	181.20	182.50	184.70
Jan	187.00	187.00	183.50	184.70	187.50
Mar	189.00	189.00	186.00	187.20	191.20
May	188.00	188.50	186.00	187.20	189.00
Jul	187.20	187.20	185.00	186.00	188.00
Aug	184.50	185.00	184.00	184.00	185.50
Sep	180.00	180.00	177.00	179.00	181.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Nov	—	—	—	445.50	436.50
Dec	434.50	447.00	432.50	446.00	437.50
Jan	—	—	—	448.50	448.50
Feb	439.00	450.50	436.00	450.50	440.50
Apr	442.00	454.50	440.20	454.50	444.50
Jun	446.50	458.50	444.70	458.00	448.50
Aug	451.00	463.00	449.50	463.00	453.50
Oct	456.50	468.00	454.50	468.00	458.50
Dec	461.50	472.00	460.00	472.00	463.50
Feb	477.00	483.00	477.00	483.00	469.00
Apr	481.50	483.00	480.00	483.00	474.00
Jun	477.40	489.00	477.00	489.00	479.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	40.50	40.75	40.25	40.75	41.02
Feb	40.75	40.82	40.30	40.45	41.05
Apr	40.97	40.97	40.40	40.55	41.10
Jun	42.70	43.05	42.55	42.70	43.00
Aug	43.05	43.20	42.97	43.10	43.20
Oct	43.90	43.90	43.55	43.65	a43.80

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	44.30	44.25	44.50	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales: Dec 5834; Feb 3126; April [illegible]; June 420, Aug 24; Oct [illegible]; Dec 1.
Open Interest: Dec [illegible]; Feb [illegible]; April 2554, June 3036; Aug [illegible]; Oct [illegible]; Dec 38.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	33.00	33.95	32.75	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb	32.00	32.95	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apr	32.90	[illegible]	30.95	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jun	33.90	34.52	33.40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jul	34.10	35.07	34.40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug	33.52	34.30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct	33.40	34.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec	35.09	35.25	34.75	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales: Dec [illegible]; Feb 1740; April [illegible]; June 178; July 35; Aug 37; Oct [illegible]; Dec [illegible].
Open interest: Dec [illegible]; Feb [illegible]; April 2274, June 650; July [illegible]; Aug [illegible]; Oct 726. Dec 88.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Nov	71.50	72.05	71.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec	70.75	70.85	69.70	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan	64.45	64.50	63.30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb	59.00	59.00	58.60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apr	53.60	53.60	53.55	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	52.50	52.50	52.45	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales: Nov 240; Dec [illegible]; Jan [illegible]; Feb 11. March 0; April 3; May 1.
Open interest: Nov 637; Dec [illegible]; Jan 595. Feb 288; March [illegible]; April [illegible].

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Feb	49.40	50.10	47.85	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar	48.90	49.85	47.40	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	48.50	50.50	48.20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jul	49.40	50.65	48.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug	48.95	49.45	47.35	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales: Feb 3216; March [illegible]; May [illegible]; July 86; Aug 33. Feb 0; March [illegible].
Open interest: Feb 4065; March [illegible]; May 1329; July 642; Aug [illegible]; Feb [illegible]; March 61.
b—Bid, a—Asked, n—Nominal

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Nov. 9, 1976
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch
Zale Corp	538,200	12¼	+⅜
Gen Motors	343,800	70¼	—⅛
Dow Ch	318,400	38¼	—⅜
Evans Pd	298,200	12⅜	+1½
Exxon	248,500	48½	—⅜
Citicorp	214,900	28¼	—½
Nat Semicn	207,000	27¼	—⅜
Texaco Inc	193,000	25⅞	+½
Gulf Oil	183,100	25¼	—⅜
Am Tel&Tel	167,100	61	
Halliburtn	143,900	61	—½
East Kodak	142,400	83¼	+½
Westgh El	139,900	15¼	—½
Xerox Cp	139,200	56⅞	—1½
GaPacif	129,400	35⅝	—1

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	19.21	16.52
Advances	563	374
Declines	877	1124
Unchanged	456	370
Total Issues	1896	1868
New 1976 highs	22	15
New 1976 lows	45	43

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	933.93	939.33	924.45	930.77	—2.91
20 Trn	211.67	213.46	209.20	211.76	
15 Utl	97.62	98.61	97.39	98.22	+0.64
65 Stk	298.01	300.14	295.25	297.74	—0.23

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	111.85	109.92	110.86	—0.35
60 Utilities	50.14	49.41	49.97	+0.40
Finance	11.47	11.22	11.32	—0.11
Transport	13.75	13.49	13.65	
500 Stocks	100.21	98.38	99.32	—0.28

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.34	52.92	53.14	—0.15
Industrials	58.51	58.00	58.24	—0.22
Transportation	38.40	37.99	38.36	—0.02
Utilities	38.47	38.29	38.42	+0.08
Finance	52.27	51.92	52.12	—0.25

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	Short
Nov. 8	139,797	296,408	2,472
Nov. 5	143,151	231,725	1,127
Nov. 4	137,906	266,191	1,730
Nov. 3	147,957	314,264	3,672
Nov. 1	157,400	292,521	1,227

* These totals are included in the sales figures

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch
Giant Yell	81,200	8	
Resortintl A	64,200	11	+⅜
Champ Ho	53,700	3⅞	+¼
Syntex Corp	34,300	21	—⅜
Wynn Intl	32,700	8½	—⅜
Kewanee In	31,600	23	+⅞
McCull Oil	30,500	2⅞	—⅛
Marindug B	30,000	1 1-16	+1-16
ImperOil A	29,900	20¼	+¼
PrudBlds M	29,900	2⅜	—½

Approx final total 1,960,000
Stock sales year ago 1,674,530

Exchange Index: High	Low	Close	Chg.
99.09	98.58	98.61	—.34

London Commodities

Nov. 9, 1976

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous Close
Dec	137	135.60	135.75-136	[illegible]
Mar	134.50	132	133.35-133.50	[illegible]
May	139.50	137.75	137.95-138.35	[illegible]
Aug	144	143.50	143.75-144	[illegible]
Oct	148.50	146.50	147-147.60	[illegible]
Dec	155	153	160-160.50	[illegible]
Mar	157	155	156-156.50	[illegible]

Lots 1,572.

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous Close
Dec	1976	1955	[illegible]-1970	[illegible]
Mar	1925	1890	1896-1897	[illegible]
May	1868	1842	1856-1857	[illegible]
Jul	1828	1809	1815-1817	[illegible]
Sep	1780	1758	1769-1770	[illegible]
Dec	1628	1618	1627-1629	[illegible]
Mar	No trades		1597-1600	[illegible]

Lots, 5,237.

COFFEE

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous Close
Nov	2232	2210	2215-2248	[illegible]
Jan	2264	2240	2250-2252	[illegible]
Mar	2279	2251	2260-2263	[illegible]
May	2292	2261	2271-2275	[illegible]
Jul	2300	2290	2275-2285	[illegible]
Sep	2285	2275	2283-2288	[illegible]
Nov	2290		2282-2290	[illegible]

Lots: 990.

London Metal Markets

Nov. 9, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	790-791	[illegible]
3 months	826.50-827	[illegible]
Cathodes: spot	778.50-779	[illegible]
3 months	814-815	[illegible]
Tin: spot	4,950-4,960	[illegible]
3 months	5,135-5,140	[illegible]
Lead: spot	277.50-278	[illegible]
3 months	291.50-292	[illegible]
Zinc: spot	365.50-366	[illegible]
3 months	381.50-382	[illegible]
Silver: spot	266	—
3 months	276.40-276.50	[illegible]

Paris Commodities

Nov. 9, 1976

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close	Previous (Bid-Asked)
Dec	1,255		1,255-1,261	[illegible]
Jan			1,248-1,260	[illegible]
Mar	1,260	1,250	1,255-1,258	[illegible]
May			1,288-1,300	[illegible]
Jul			1,285-1,300	[illegible]
Aug			1,295-1,310	[illegible]
Oct			1,305-1,320	[illegible]
Nov			1,306-1,322	[illegible]
Dec			1,335-1,345	[illegible]

Lots: 28.

COCOA

	High	Low	Close	Previous (Bid-Asked)
Dec	1,615	1,560	1,560-1,569	[illegible]
Mar	1,547	1,518	1,520-1,525	[illegible]
May	1,525	1,510	1,513-1,515	[illegible]
Jul			1,420-[illegible]	[illegible]
Sep	1,480		1,460-1,485	[illegible]
Dec			—1,390	[illegible]

Lots: 451.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—22

AtlCity El	Jorgensen	Stanray
CCI Corp	NiagM Pow	US Tobac
CinG 9.52pf	OccIP 2.50pf	UniTel
CnPw 7.76pf	PanhEPL	UniTel 1.30pf
DaytPL pfE	PaPL 8.60pf	Utah P&L
Evans Pd	PaPL 11pf	WhlgPit pf
GTFI 8.16pf	Southld Cp	Wis Public
IndMch 12pf		

NEW LOWS—45

AirProd	Fst Penna	Owens Ill
Amax 3pf	Gable Ind	Peter Paul
Amfac Inc	Gard Denv	Purltn Fsh
Anixter Bro	Heller Intl	Rdg Bates
ArchDan M	Hobart Cp	Revere
Ball Corp	HolidayIn A	RoyCr Cola
Black Deck	Hughes Tool	StRegis Pap
Brist Myer	Johnsn John	Seagram Co
BrislMy pf	Lenox Inc	Sonesta
ChesebgP	MarAndFo	Squibb Cp
CocaBtg NY	Marion Mld	StudWorth
Delta AirL	MaryKay	Tandycraft
DigitalEq r	McCZord Cp	Un Carbide
Dow Ch	MorganJP	Upjohn Co
Exxon	NatPresto	Ward Foods

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Issue	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-82	103½	104½
Ashland 8-87	98	99
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	103½	104½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96½	97½
Bell Cdna 8¾-86	103½	104½
BFCE 8¾-83	100¾	101¾
B.N.P 9½-81	104¾	105¾
Bras Can 9¾-82	102¼	103¼
British Gas 9-81	100¼	101¼
Broken Hill 9½-81	104¼	105¼
Carrier 8-87	97	98
Charbogas 8½-81	100½	101½
CNE 9¼-85	101	102
CN Refine 10-80/8	104½	105½
Cons Food 7½-91	94½	95½
Conoco 8-86	101	102
Cont Tel 8¼-86	101¾	102¾
Cul Ham 8-87	97½	98½
Denmark 7½-90	87¾	88¾
Dow Corn 8½-86	103¼	104¼
Dupont 7½-78	101½	102½
EEC 8¼-82	99¾	100½
ECS 8¾-81	102	103
ECS 9¼-86	101¾	102¾
EIB 9½-85	104½	105½
Erap 9¾-85	102¾	103¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	102¼	103¼
Eurofima 8½-83	101¾	102¾
First Chic 7-80	99	100
Gen Mot 8¾-86	105	106½
Gould 9¾-82	104	105
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	102¾	103¾
Home Oil 9½-86	103½	104½
I.D.B.J. 9½-87	103¾	104¾
Intl Util 8¼-82	101	102
ISE Canada 9-82	102¾	103¾
Manitoba 8¾-83	103¼	104¼
Michelin 9¼-84	101¼	102¼
Modo 9½-83	101½	102½
Montreal 9¾-81	103¼	104¼
Montreal 9¼-83	102¾	103¾
Motorola 8-87	101½	102½
Nz Finan 10-81	102	103
NatWest 9-86	99	100
New Brunsw 9-83	103¼	104¼
N Zealand 9¼-82	104¼	105¼
N Zealand 8½-83	102½	103½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	94½	95½
Norpipes 9¼-86	102¼	103¼
NorskHydr 9¼-85	104¼	105¼
NorthAMR 7¾-79	100¾	101¾
Norway 9-80	105¼	106¼
Norway 8½-81	103	104
Occidental 9¾-83	102¾	103¾
Ontario 9-83	104½	105½
Oslo 9-88	101	102
Pac Light 9¼-81	104	105
Pennwalt 8-87	98¼	99¼
QuebProv 8½-81	103	104
QuebProv 9-83	103¼	104¼
QuebProv 7½-88	93¾	94¾
Ralston 7½-87	98¼	99¼
ReadBates 9½-81	102	103
Sandvik 9½-86	101¾	102¾
S A.S. 8-85	95½	96½
Seagram 9-83	104	105
SFE 9-83	101½	102½
Shell 8-86	101¾	102¾
Shell 7½-87	97¾	98¾
SNCF 9¼-81	102¾	103¾
St Ind 8½-80	103	104
St Ind 8½-88	103¾	104¾
S Handels 9¼-86	103	104
Tenneco 7½-79	101	102
Tenneco 7⅞-87	97	98
Textron 7¾-87	95½	96½
Transocean 8-86	102¼	103¼
Transocean 7½-87	98¾	99¾
Union Oil 7-79	101	102
Union Oil 7½-80	98½	99½
Utah 8-87	100¼	101¼
Volvo 9½-85	103¾	104¾
C.rnation 4-88	82	84
Chevron 5-88	108	110
Chrysler 4¾-88	62	64
Chrysler 5-88	67	69
Cont Tel 5½-88	81½	83½
Cumm In 6¼-88	93	95
Dart Ind 4¾-87	84½	86½
EastKodak 4½-88	102	104
Econ Lab 4¾-87	77	79
Firestone 5-88	86	88
Ford 6-86	95½	97½
Ford 5-88	86	88
Gen Elec 4¼-87	82	84
Gen Food 4½-82	89	91
Gillette 4¾-82	86	88
Gillette 4¾-87	75	77
Gould 5-87	98½	100½
Gulf West 5-88	89½	91½
Honeywell 6-86	83	85
I.S.E. 6¼-89	87	89
ITT 4¾-87	77½	79½
Komatsu 7¼-90	102	103½
Matsushita 6¾-90	109½	111
Mitsui 7¼-90	101½	103
McDerm 4¾-87	144	146
Morgan JP 4¼-87	110½	112½
Nabisco 5¼-88	93½	95½
Owens Ill 4½-87	111½	113½
Penney JC 4½-87	84	86
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	92	94
P C.A. 5-8	77	79
Revlon 4⅝-83	124	126
Revlon 4¾-87	107½	109½
Sperry 4¼-88	94	96
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	77½	79½
Texaco 4½-88	78½	80½
UnCarb 4¾-82	104	106
WarnLam 4½-87	84½	86½
Wa. nLam 4½-88	79½	81½
Xerox 5-88	76½	78½

Convertible Bonds

Issue	Bid	Ask
Amaxco 4¼-87	81½	83½
Ashland 5-88	81½	83½
Beatrice 6¼-91	111	113
Beatrice 4½-92	98	100
Borden 6¾-91	107½	109½
Borden 5-92	97½	99½
BroadHale 4⅝-87	77	79

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	101.62	93.26	104.57
Previous	101.63	93.31	104.95

Currency Rates

November 9, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.5390	4.1370	104.535*	50.69*	29.24y	—	6.8030*	103.445*	42.74*
Brussels (c)	37.195	60.8675	15.368	7.45	4.2975*	14.704	—	15.2185	6.275
Frankfurt	2.4170	3.9350	—	48.46*	2.796x	95.67*	6.503*	98.90*	
London (z)	1.6285	—	3.9325	8.1096	1407.5	4.1175	60.525	3.97635	9.635
Milan	865.40	1.411	357.66	173.36	—	342.45	23.28	354.09	146.13
Paris	4.98575	8.12875*	206.325	—	5.76675x	197.450*	13.4325*	204.350*	84.450*
Zurich	2.4426	3.9790	101.0*	48.96*	0.2821*	96.65*	6.57*	—	41.30*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone, 5.9310. Escudo, 31.375; Israeli £: 8.56; Peseta: 68.35; Schilling: 17.15; Sw. krona: 4.24; Yen: 294.125; Belgian financial franc: 37.325, Hong Kong $: 4.7875.
The Canadian dollar is worth U.S. $1.0274.
(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000
(z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

6 1/4 % convertible debentures due 1989
Pioneer Electronic Corporation
Tokyo, Japan.

Due to a decision of Pioneer Electronic Corporation to issue 4,000,000 shares in its share-capital at the issue price of Yen 2,199—per share in the form of ADRs, the conversion price for the above mentioned debentures will be reduced from Yen 783, to

Yen 780,

Effective in Japan from November 17, 1976, and in Amsterdam from November 16, 1976.

AMSTERDAMSCH TRUSTEE'S KANTOOR B.V.
Amsterdam, November 2, 1976.

Pound and Dollar Rise in Europe

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ).—Sterling and the dollar rose against Continental currencies today in a reversal of yesterday's trend.

Dealers said much of the buying of the two currencies originated in Switzerland and West Germany. One dealer said that Continental central banks seemed to be active, and there may have been a concerted effort by authorities to encourage buying of dollars and sterling.

The pound rose to $1.6287 from $1.6167 as its trade-weighted depreciation narrowed to 43.2 per cent below 1971 parities from [illegible] per cent yesterday.

The dollar rose to 2.4185 deutsche marks from 2.4177, but it finished unchanged against the Swiss franc at 2.4420. The dollar advanced to 4.9837 French francs from 4.9810.

U.S. Corn Crop Is Seen Higher

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ).—Prospects for the U.S. corn crop improved slightly during the past month, while those for soybeans fell slightly, Conrad Leslie, the private crop analyst, said yesterday.

Mr. Leslie estimates that, based on Nov. 1 growing conditions, U.S. farmers will harvest a record 5.96 billion bushels of corn this fall, up 1.4 per cent from his month-earlier estimate and up 1.7 per cent from the Agriculture Department's forecast as of Oct. 1.

The soybean crop will be about 1.24 billion bushels, down slightly from the official Oct. 1 estimate and down 1.6 per cent from his own month-earlier projection, Mr. Leslie said.

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هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 9

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		A						
4		A&EPlast P	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7		AARCo .32	9	15	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
6⅛		AAVCos .32	4	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
1⅛		AIC Photo		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2		APS Inc .25	7	15	7½	7½	7½	− ⅛
8⅞		ASPRO .56	5	34	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
		ATI Inc		15	11-16	⅝	⅝	− 1-16
		AVCCp .40	3	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
		AMXCp .25a	8	4	12	12	12	+ ⅛
		AbrdWt .40b	21	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ½
		Acme Haml		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
		Action .56a	5	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
		ActonCp	15	17	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
		Adam Russl	8	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
		AdobeOil .16	28	6	12½	12⅛	12¼	− ⅛
		Aegis Corp	7	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		Aeronca Inc		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		AffilCap .08r	3	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		AfterSix .20	5	27	5⅛	5	5⅛	− ⅛
		Alan Wood		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
		Alaska Air1	2	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		AlbaWa .85e	12	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
		Alcolac .16b	5	18	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
		Alleghy Air1	26	80	5⅜	5½	5⅝	
		AllegA wiD		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		AllegA wiN		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
		AllenIT .20e	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
		AlldArt Ind		134	1	⅞	1	
		Alld Thrm.80	6	7	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅛
		Alpha Ind	7	11	2	1⅞	1⅞	
		Altamil .30s	4	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
		Altec Corp		42	15-16	⅞	⅞	− 1-16
		AltecCp wt		6	3-16	⅛	5-16	
		AmFdc .80	15	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
		AAcos pf3.75		250	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	− ⅛
		AMAX wt		6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
		Am Airfnce		3	2	2	2	− ⅛
		AmBiltrt .80	5	35	6	5⅞	6	− ⅛
		AmBrit wt		135	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
		AmBldM .28	9	44	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
		Am Shoch		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
		AmPrint wt		3	1-16	1-16	1-16	
		AGenBd .24		24	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
		Amlnt Pict	3	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		Amreal Tr	4	25	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
		AMaizeA .40	4	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		AMaizeB .40	4	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		AmMt 2.70e	6	4	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
		AmMot Hard	28	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		AmPetrof 2.20	7	29	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅛
		AmSciE .04e	13	21	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
		AmTec .10e		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
		AMIC Corp.65e	6	54	14⅞	13⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
		AngloC .12e	6	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Ankam .20	6	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
		Anthony .19t	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
		Appld Data	5	29	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
		ApldDev		32	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
		ArizCL .10e	9	12	4⅝	4	[illegible]	
		ArminCp .12	3	15	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
		Arundel		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Asamera .25	8	28	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		AshlOC .20a	7	63	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
		Astrex Inc.05e	7	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
		Atalanta	2	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
		Atco Ind		6	⅝	11-16	⅝	− 1-16
		AtlRichf wt		24	½	½	½	− 1-16
		AtlasCM B	8	24	4	4	4	
		AtlasCp wt		74	2½	2	2⅛	
		AugatInc .15	16	22	12	11¾	11¾	− ⅛
		Austral Oil	19	108	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
		AutoTrn .70r	24	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
		Auto Bldg	7	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		Automat Rad	2	38	3⅞	3½	3½	− ⅛
		AVEMC .16	5	7	3½	3½	3½	
		Aydin Cp	7	17	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
		B						
16		BRTRI .30e		5	⅞	11-16	11-16	− 1-16
32		BRTRIt wt		1	1-32	1-32	1-32	
		BadgerMt .60	8	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
		BaldorEl .28	6	7	10⅝	10	10	− ⅛
		BanFd 1.15e		6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
		BanistrCt .20e	6	31	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
		Banner .05	4	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		Barnes Eng		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		Barnwl .10e	28	9	7⅞	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
		BarryWr .44	6	16	8⅝	8½	8½	
		Baruch Fost	14	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
		Barwick ET		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		Bellind .08A	5	21	4	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
		BenStMg wt		7	3-16	3-16	3-16	− 1-16
		Benrus Crp		5	3	3⅛	3⅛	
		Berg Bruns	7	9	5½	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
		BrgB pf 1.15		9	13⅛	13	13	− ⅛
		Berlea .14	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
		BervenC .86	78	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
		Beverly Ent	12	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		BicPen .36	9	22	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
		BigDad .30e	5	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		BinkMf 1	5	8	13	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
		BinnySm .80	6	14	14⅝	14	14⅝	− ⅛
		Blessng .30	6	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
		BodinAp .40	11	39	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
		BolfBer .20		2	8	8	8	
		BowVall .10	170	39	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅛
		Bowne .24	5	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		BradfdN .20	9	29	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		BranifAr wt		15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		BrascanA 1	3	19	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
		BrascEp .80	6	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
		BrewerC .80		50	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
		BroDart .30e	4	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
		Brody Seal	18	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
		BrownCo wt		24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
		BrnFB .60	8	7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
		Buildex Inc	4	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
		Bundy 1.36	5	9	16⅝	16	16	− ⅛
		Burgess Ind	5	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		BurlngFd .55e	5	8	13⅝	13	13⅝	
		Burmint .60	7	23	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
		Butlerint .50	4	2	9½	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
		C						
		CKPet .28e	10	16	16⅝	16½	16⅝	− ⅛
		CDI Corp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
		CHB Food	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
		CHCCp .08r	5	13	5⅝	5½	5½	− ⅛
		CIMtgel A		8	3-32	3-32	3-32	
		CMTIn Inc	33	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
		CSECp .52	5	x3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
		Cablcom Gn	5	11	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	− ⅛
		Caldor	10	23	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	− ⅛
		Calcomp		11	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
		CalLife	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		CalPrtCm	8	18	15	15	15	
		Camco Inc	15	33	5½	5	5	− ⅛
		CaChbA .25e		15	3⅝	3⅛	3 5-16	
		Camoin .30i		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
		CdnExp .05a	11	183	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
		Cdn Homstd	19	22	6⅛	6	6	
		CdnPA 1.58	5	7	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	
		Cdn Merrill	19	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
		CdnOccl .50	7	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅛
		Cdn SuprOil	18	1	39½	39½	39½	
		Capehart Cp		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
		Capital Rs		28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Carbon .80a	10	33	35⅞	35	35⅞	+ ⅛
		Caressa .30	4	27	5	4⅞	5	− ⅛
		Carnat 1.40	14	103	74⅛	73⅝	73⅞	− 1⅛
		Carrols Dev		33	4⅞	4	4	− ⅛
		CasFd 1.20a		1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
		Castleton In	7	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		Cavitro .10a	8	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		CelluCraft	5	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		Cenvill .30e		8	8⅝	8½	8½	
		CenM pf 2.25		8	22	22	22	
		Certron Cp		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
		Cetec Corp	5	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
		ChadMill .40	6	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
		Champ Hom		474	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
		Chartr Med	5	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
		Chem Exp	4	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		ChRivt 1.60	7	5	22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
		Chiefin Dev	15	39	10	9⅞	10	
		Child World	8	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅛
		Christiana .10e	6	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
		Cinerama		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		CircleK .42	7	19	7½	7⅝	7½	
		Citation .40b		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
		CityGsFl .68	5	2	8½	8½	8½	
		Clarkson .20	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
		Clopay .17e	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
		Coachmn	5	18	13⅝	13½	13⅝	− ⅛
		CoffMat .15r	8	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
		Cohen Hatfd	5	1	1½	1½	1½	+
		Cohulnc .12t	19	10	2⅛	2⅛	2½	− ⅛
		Coleman .52	7	39	13⅛	13	13	− ⅛
		Colon Coml		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
		ColwellC .32	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
		ColwMtg wt		1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
		Cominco 2	14	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	− ⅛
		ComGrp .14		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		ComMtl .60b	6	3	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
		Comodr Intl	3	20	4⅛	4	4	− ⅛
		CoPsvCC .28a	6	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
		ComPS 1.62	7	5	18	18	18	− ⅛
		Compac Cp	97	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		CompuDyn		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		Compulr Inst		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
		Conchem .40	5	4	10	9⅞	10	
		Concrd Fab	1	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
		Condec Crp	3	24	7	7	7	−
		ConOil Gas	19	134	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
		ConsRef .08	10	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		Consyne Cp	11	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
		Cont Mater	14	19	1	15-16	1	+ 1-16
		ContTel wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		CookEl .40	13	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
		Cookinc .40	16	264	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
		Cooper Jar	4	1	4	4	4	
		Cordon Intl	15	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		Corenco .80		4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
		Cornelius .40	8	17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
		CorrBlk 1.20	8	22	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
		Cott Corp	29	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Cousins wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		CoxCbl Com	16	104	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
		CramrE .12t	22	2	4	4	4	
		Crompton .25e	5	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
		CrossAT 1.12	11	6	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
		CwnCPr .08r	3	63	27	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
		CrutcR .24	12	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
		CrystlO .40e		22	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
		CubicCp .32	6	24	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
		D						
		DWG Co .50t	4	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
		Damson Oil	17	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
		Daniel .18b	7	13	18⅛	18	18	
		Dataprod	6	69	11	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
		DayMin .20e	15	64	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
		DeRose Ind	7	38	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		DelLabs .32	6	65	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
		DenTal Ez	8	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
		Depsitr 1.40	6	3	19	19	19	− ⅛
		DevCp Am	8	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−
		DevonGrp	12	z200	22	21⅝	21⅝	−
		Diebold VC		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
		Diplcon Inc	39	30	3½	3½	3½	
		DillardSt .40	5	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
		Diversey .56	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
		Dixilyn .40e	3	8	7½	7½	7½	− ⅛
		Dome Petrl	9	7	37	36⅞	36⅞	− ½
		Domtar .80	13	10	19⅛	17⅛	18	− 1
		Donkeny .24	4	1	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
		DrexUtl 1.32		2	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
		DuplxPd .90	4	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
		DurTst .38b	9	20	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
		Dynictn .08e	8	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
		DynAmer	5	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−
		DynellEl	29	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		E						
3⅛	⅞	EAC In	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
42⅞	17⅛	EDG Inc .25c	4	20	18	18	18	
2⅛	1	Eagle Cloth		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	EarthRes 1	6	40	16⅛	16	16	− ⅛
24⅛	17	EstmC 1.40a	7	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
11	6	Ecodyne .10e	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
4⅞	1½	Edmos Co		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9⅝	4⅞	EnrohPh .20e	5	3	5⅛	5½	5½	
9⅛	4⅛	ElcorCp .10	7	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
7	4½	ElHose .10r	12	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	ElAudD .21t	7	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
13⅞	9⅛	Electrog .80	5	3	12½	12½	12½	− ⅛
12⅞	7½	ElecEng .28	5	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
18⅞	12⅛	ElectrnlcA 1	8	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	ErnstEC .44	5	13	9⅞	9	9½	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Ero Ind	13	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7	4⅞	Espey Mfg	15	5	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
11⅝	6⅛	EsqRad .30a	4	5	7⅝	7½	7⅝	− ⅛
9⅞	6⅛	EssexCh .32	5	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Execuin .27t	15	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		F						
5½	2	FDI Inc .01e	100	4	3	3	3	
7⅞	4	Fabind .10e	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Fablen .40	25	28	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
3	1	FairTex Mill		1	1	1	1	
5⅛	1⅛	Fairfld Nob		3	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
32⅛	20⅛	FalconS .40	8	41	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅛
		FamDolr .16	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Fash Fabric	19	14	1⅛	1	1⅛	
13	7⅛	FayDrg .10e	10	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	FedMart .40	5	2	16⅛	16	16	− ⅛
6⅛	4	Fed Resrces		47	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	8	Felmnt .12e	16	11	15	15	15	
9⅞	5	Felsway .36	5	1	7½	7½	7½	− ⅛
3½	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
5⅞	1⅛	Fidelco Gth		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅛	5½	FinGen .36b	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	FstSLSh .72	23	19	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	FischrP .48t	4	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
16⅞	13½	FichbG 1.44	6	4	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	11-16	Flock Ind		11	⅞	11-16	⅞	
3⅞	2⅛	FlaRck	12	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅛	9⅛	Flowers .44	6	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	FlukeJ	8	9	13⅞	13½	13⅞	− ⅛
20	13⅛	FlyDia Oil	7	21	17	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Foodrm .20a	4	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
9⅞	7	FooteM .25e	11	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅞	4	Forest City	11	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Forest Labs	6	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅞	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	9	6	9	9	9	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Franklin Rl		10	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	FrankNu .36	5	6	7	7	7	
16½	10	Frantz .80	6	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
23⅛	15⅛	Fresnillo .40	8	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3½	Friedm .24b	5	6	5	5	5	− ⅛
10½	6⅞	Frigtmp .55t	6	31	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Frontier Air	5	5	6	6	6	
3⅛	1⅛	FrontAir wt		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		G						
4	1	GIT Ind		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
8⅛	2	GRICp		28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
1½	1⅛	GSCEn .42c	11	40	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	Gabriel .30	4	26	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7½	4	Galaxy Cpl	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅞	7	Garan .44e	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Garcia Corp		4	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
10⅞	8⅛	GatesLrJet	3	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Gaynor Stal		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
6⅛	3⅛	Genl Explor	7	23	5	4⅞	4⅞	
4⅛	1⅛	G Housewar	3	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Gen Resrch	4	5	2½	2½	2⅛	− ⅛
3⅛	1½	Genge Inc	5	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2	1⅛	Genisco Tch	6	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Geon Ind		51	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6	2⅛	Gerber Sci	10	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	13⅛	GiantFd 1a	5	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	GiantYel .10t	46	731	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
10⅛	2½	Gladding Cp		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅞	2⅛	Glasrock Pr		1	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
33⅛	26⅛	Glatfltr 1.52	5	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	GlenGer .16	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15½	10⅛	Globelnd .60	4	2	13⅛	13½	13½	+ ⅛
15	9½	Glosser .30	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅛	7⅛	Golden Cycl	62	43	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
12	4⅝	GoldnW .31e	6	6	8⅞	8½	8⅞	
		Goldfield Cp		61	⅞	⅞	⅞	− 1-16
8⅞	2⅛	Goodrich wt		29	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	16	GormR .90a	7	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
9	5⅛	GrandAu .20	5	1	6	6	6	
4⅞	2	GtBasin Pet	47	185	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
37⅛	25⅛	GtLkCh .28	13	12	33⅛	31⅞	31⅞	− ⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Greenman	4	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	GrowC .32b	7	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Gruen Ind	100	5	1	1	1	− ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Guilford .20	3	3	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
10	4½	GulfRep Fin	6	5	9½	9½	9½	
7⅛	3⅛	Gtstrm LD	5	8	4	4	4	
		H						
18⅛	6⅛	HallsMot .50	4	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	HampD .15e	4	61	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Hamptn Ind	2	18	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	Harland .48	9	4	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
27	14⅛	Harmn .40b	5	47	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Hartfd Zdy		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅛	10	HartzM .22e	10	6	10⅛	11⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Harvey Grp	4	3	⅝	9-16	9-16	
8⅛	3½	Hasbro Ind	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Hasting .40a	5	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	
12	5	Health Chm	10	67	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ 1⅛
6⅛	3⅛	HealthM .30	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Helnick .05a	7	4	1½	1½	1½	
2⅛	1	Helmn Mfg		9	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	HIGInc .15t	20	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Highind Cap		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Hillhavn .32	5	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅛	5⅛	Hiptrnic .20	9	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅛	2	Holly Corp	5	45	3	3	3	− ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	HormelG 1	9	12	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		6	5	5	5	
8⅛	5⅛	HospM .60e	22	9	5⅝	5½	5½	− ⅛
5-16	1-16	HospMtg wt		53	1-16	1-16	1-16	
14⅛	11⅛	Hotelln 1.40	12	4	12⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	HousRon 3.0	4	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7⅛	4⅛	HouseVi .32	10	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
10⅛	6⅛	HospMtr In	23	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
73⅛	22⅛	HouOilM .80	20	247	66⅛	65	65⅛	− ⅛
35⅛	32⅛	HousOM wi		33	33⅛	32⅛	33	− ⅛
22⅛	12⅛	HoweXC .40e	4	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Howell .16e	3	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	27⅛	HubellA 1.52	9	3	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	− ⅛
37	28⅛	HubellB 1.50	9	74	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
3⅞	1⅞	Hudson Gen		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
40⅛	32½	HudBO 1.40	9	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	− ⅛
10⅛	6	Huffman .40a	4	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
3⅛	2	HuntHlt .05r	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
23½	16⅛	HuskyO .80	5	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3	Hycel Inc	17	23	3½	3⅞	3⅞	
		I						
4⅛	2½	ICHCp .32t	8	4	4	3⅞	4	
4⅞	3⅛	ISCFInl .30	14	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅞	⅛	ITI Corp		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
8	4 3-16	ImpCh .30e	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ 1-16
4⅛	1⅛	Imper Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26⅛	19⅛	ImpOilA .80	11	299	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Inarco		4	2	2	2	− ⅛
20⅛	8⅛	Incoterm A	11	12	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
2⅛	1	Inflight Svc		7	1⅛	1	1	
1⅛	⅝	Inolex Corp		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		35	⅞	13-16	13-16	− 1-16
24	8	InsSy pf .25e		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Intrmedco	7	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	IntAlum .50	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Intl Banknot	5	94	2	1⅞	1⅞	
23	12	IntCoar .24	9	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Int Foodsvc		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅞	InFuneralS	4	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅛	8	IntGenln .70	4	4	11	11	11	− ⅛
4	1⅞	Int Proteins	6	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7½	4⅛	IntSeaw .25e	3	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅛	1⅛	Int Stretch		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
35	25⅛	IntSyCon .25	10	10	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅞	Interpool	8	43	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5	Interway Cp		53	9⅛	9	9	− ⅛
2½	1	Investm Fla		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	InvDivers A	4	16	13½	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	InvDivers B	3	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	InvestRlt Tr		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	IroBrd .20		3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
16⅞	13⅛	IroBrnl pf		8	15⅛	15	15	− ⅛
5½	3⅛	IrvinInd .16t	4	2	5	5	5	− ⅛
8	6⅛	IsraelD .75e		6	7	6⅞	7	
		J-K						
11⅛	6⅛	Jaclyn .40a	4	5	7	7	7	
10½	7⅛	Jacobs .70e	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅛	6½	Jamswy .10t	4	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅛	9⅛	Jeannet .20	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	4	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅛	7⅛	JohnPd .30	8	177	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Juniper Pet	7	18	2½	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Jupiter Ind	14	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	KTellin .30e	4	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅛	8	Kaisrind .26	7	105	12⅛	12½	12½	
7⅛	4½	KapokT .20t	9	4	5	5	5	− ⅛
6⅞	4⅞	KenwinS .34	4	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Ketchm .10r	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	18⅛	Kewanee .72	7	259	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Key Co		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
9	5⅛	Keystind .30	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	KinArk Crp	6	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	1⅛	King Opticl		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11	6⅛	KingRd .15e	9	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Kingstip .20	4	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	KirbyExp		16	14⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
		KleerVu Ind	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	Kleinerts		10	6½	6½	6½	
23	10⅛	KnickToy .16	7	70	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	
29⅛	18⅛	Kollmor .50	9	28	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ 1
9⅛	6⅛	KuhnStr .10	5	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
		L						
2⅛	½	LTVCorp wt		20	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	LaBarge .06	9	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	LeMaur .20	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
6½	3⅛	LaPoint .30e	10	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅞	5⅛	LaQuintaM	6	3	8	8	8	− ⅛
11⅛	7	LafyRad .26	6	22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Lake Shore	4	139	2 7-16	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	LeaRon .28a	6	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	LeathCo .40	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
17½	15	LeeEntr .52	10	13	17	17	17	
2⅛	1⅛	Lee Natl		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	Lee Pharm		4	3⅛	3½	3½	
6½	3	Lehigh Pres	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
14	6⅛	LeighPr .60	4	15	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
10	4⅛	Liberty Fab	2	6	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Lincoln Am	15	105	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4½	Lloyds Elec	7	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3	1⅛	LodgeS .12e	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	LoewThe wt		30	5⅛	5	5	
3⅛	1⅛	Logistic .08e	8	10	3	2⅞	3	
16⅛	9	LaGenSv .78	6	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
7⅛	1	Lynch Corp		9	3	3	3	
3⅛	1⅛	Lynnwear		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
		M						
35	11⅛	MPBCp .80	8	6	26	26	26	
1⅛	⅛	Macrod Ind	3	25	⅞	11-16	⅞	
15½	12⅛	MePbS 1.32	8	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Mamm Mrt	10	65	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	MannLfe .24	8	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
2	⅞	Marinduq B	105	303	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	+ 1-16
26⅛	18	MarkCtl .28	5	12	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
10⅛	4⅞	Marlene Ind	3	2	6	6	6	− ⅛
6	3⅛	Marshall Fd		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8½	4⅛	Marshal Ind	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
32⅛	18⅛	MartPr .50e	7	26	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
39⅛	27⅛	Masneiln .30	6	1	33½	33⅛	33⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	4⅛	MaterRe .24	9	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	4	MaulBro .14b	7	24	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	5-16	McCrowl n		11	5-16	5-16	5-16	
5⅛	2⅛	McCulO .21t	32	300	3	2⅛	2⅞	− ⅛
19½	13½	McDonh .80	5	15	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
15⅛	6⅛	McIntsh .70	7	88	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	McKeon Cn		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
13½	10½	MeansF 1.08	6	9	12⅛	12	12	− ⅛
8	5⅛	Medalst .44	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅛	15-16	Medaln Grp		31	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	Medco Jwly	11	2	2	2	2	
9⅛	5⅛	Medenco .10	5	9	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8⅛	2½	Medfield Cp	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
19½	14⅛	MediaGn .40	8	6	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
17	7⅛	Megoint .20	5	13	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
14⅛	11½	MEMCo 1	6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Metex .15e	4	2	10	10	10	
2½	⅝	Metrocare		4	15-16	15-16	15-16	
1½	⅝	Metro Grtg		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Mich Genl	4	18	3½	3⅛	3½	− ⅛
14½	9⅞	MichSugar 1	4	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
15⅛	10	MidlGls .24b	4	22	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	− ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Miller H		8	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
20	13⅛	MillerWo .40	6	37	17⅞	17⅞	17½	− ⅛
23⅛	12⅛	MilRoy .25	7	5	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
2½	⅝	Mission IT		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅝	1-32	Missionl wt		6	1-32	1-32	1-32	
32½	17⅛	MoPfcR 1.39	5	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅛
47⅛	24⅛	MitchlE	10	48	35⅞	35	35⅛	− ⅛
6⅛	3½	MiteCp .20	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23⅛	6⅛	Molycrp wt		11	20½	20⅛	20½	− ⅛
53	44	MonP pf4.40		z200	50	49	50	+ 2⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Morions .32	4	1	5½	5½	5½	
6⅛	3⅛	MottsSup M	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21½	14⅛	MtVMil 1.20	12	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Movielab	5	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	8	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		N						
7	3⅛	Napco .12e	6	51	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	NardaM .20	41	1	3⅛	3½	3½	
25	12⅛	Nat CSS .20	8	5	18	18	18	
2⅛	⅞	NatHlth Ent	7	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅝	Natind wt		97	⅝	⅝	⅝	− 1-16
2⅞	1⅛	NKinney Cp		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
12	6	Nat Paragn.20	4	17	8⅛	8	8	
13	6⅛	Nat Patent	50	79	7⅛	6⅞	7	− ⅛
4⅛	2½	Nat Spinng		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3½	1⅛	Nat System	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	10⅛	NatwHe .32	8	1	12½	12½	12½	− ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Neisner Bro		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Nelly Don		1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Nelson LB	25	23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	NestLM		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
34½	22⅛	NENucir .40	9	3	22½	22½	22½	− ⅛
14	10½	NHamp .40e	8	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
1⅛	½	New Idria.04e	6	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26	15⅛	NMex Ariz	41	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
16⅛	9⅛	NProc .82e	8	24	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
17⅛	11½	NYTimes .60	10	4	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	NewbEn .20	3	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅞	3⅛	NewparkRs	5	89	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
3	1⅛	Nexus .14t	5	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Nichols SE.27t	3	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Nolex Cp	27	17	4⅛	4	4	− ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Nortek .04	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
13-16	⅛	NoAmMt wt		32	5-16	⅛	5-16	+ 1-16
13⅛	8	NorAmR .10	9	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
9⅛	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	9	124	7	6½	6⅞	− ⅛
5⅞	3	Nuclear Dat	18	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
		O						
21	13½	Offshore Co	3	17	14⅛	14	14	− ⅛
39⅛	28⅛	OhioB 1.48a	4	5	37½	37⅛	37⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	OhSealy .40	7	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅛	4⅛	Oilaind .20e	5	2	6½	6⅛	6½	− ⅛
22½	14⅛	OnLine Sys	14	9	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
51	32	OOkiep Cop	11	z800	38	35	35	− 3⅛
10½	4	OrioleHo .16t		1	8½	8½	8½	
2⅛	1	Ormand Ind	17	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Outdr Sport.10e	9	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	6⅛	OverhDr .50	8	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
2⅛	1	Oxford Fst		3	1	1	1	
4⅞	2⅛	OzarkA .05e	5	14	3⅞	3½	3½	− ⅛
		P-Q						
3½	1⅞	P&F Indust		12	1½	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
1⅛	7-16	PSAInc wt		2	7-16	7-16	7-16	
18⅛	16⅛	PGE6pf 1.50		9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
16½	14⅛	PGE pf 1.37		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
15⅛	12½	PGRd pf1.25		2	14	14	14	
29⅛	26⅛	P 10.18pf2.54		19	28⅛	27½	28⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	26⅛	P 10.46pf2.62		56	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
13⅛	11⅛	PG 4.5pf1.12		4	13	12½	13	
29	24⅛	PG 9.4pf2.37		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
23½	20⅛	PGE8pf 2		32	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
25⅛	20½	PG 7.8pf1.96		6	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	21⅛	PG 8.1pf2.04		43	23⅛	23	23⅛	
27	23⅛	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
13½	11⅛	PG 4.3pf1.09		3	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	PHoldg .16		7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	45⅛	PacLt pf4.75		z90	50½	49⅞	50½	
90	73⅛	PacLt pf7.64		z1200	86⅛	85⅞	86⅛	− ½
19	14½	PNwTel 1.32	1	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
2½	1⅛	Palomr Finl	21	10	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
5	3	Pantast .20	5	1	4	4	4	
13⅛	7⅛	ParkCh .48a	5	7	11	11	11	
3⅛	1⅛	ParkEl .10a		5	2½	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
26⅛	18½	ParsonsR .80	5	12	19½	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Pat Fashion	2	1	2½	2½	2½	
5	3⅛	Patagonia		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	PatoG wi	4	55	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
5⅞	4½	Pemcor	5	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	PennDix wt		7	1½	1½	1½	
9⅛	6⅛	PenEnM .60a	6	4	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
7	3⅛	PECp .68t	4	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	9⅛	PenRIE 1.15	7	11	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
15⅞	11	PepCom .60	3	23	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	PeriniCp .30	3	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	PertecCmp	7	11	6⅛	6	6	− ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Petro Lewis	13	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
8⅛	5⅞	PhilLD .34e	3	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Phoenix Stl		32	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
11⅛	7½	PicNPay .20	6	5	8½	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅞	6	PlonTex .80	3	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅛	5⅛	PitWVa .56a	9	36	6⅛	6	6	− ⅛
24⅞	14⅛	PltDeM 1.20a	4	1	22	22	22	
42½	29½	Pittway .90	9	50	29½	29½	29½	
26⅛	18⅛	PlacrDv .80	21	1	21	21	21	
11½	6⅛	Plant Ind		10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
26	15⅛	Plantrnc .12	13	35	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1⅞	Poloron Pd		18	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Polychr .29t	7	19	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
8⅛	7½	Prairie Oil	15	27	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
6	4⅛	PrattRd .30	5	11	5	5	5	− ⅛
26⅛	19⅛	PrenHa 1.12	11	13	21	20⅞	21	
4⅛	2⅛	PresRealt B		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20⅛	6	Presley Cos	12	18	9½	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
18½	13⅛	Preston .70	9	3	14⅛	13⅛	13⅞	
5⅛	2⅛	PrimMt .12t	9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅞	8⅛	ProvGas .80	9	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	PrdRIE .15e		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	2⅛	PrudBdg .24	4	32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Prud Group		20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
54	45⅛	PSCol pf4.25		z50	51½	51½	51½	− ⅛
7	2⅛	Pulte Hmes	6	20	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	
5	2⅛	PuntaGrd Is	8	27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	4½	Purepac Lb.03e	10	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
		R						
8⅛	4⅞	RB Ind	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	REDM Cp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
1⅛	1⅛	RETInc Fd		39	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
42⅞	35⅛	RET pf 4.38		1	42½	42⅛	42½	
2½	1⅛	RSC Indust	8	3	1½	1½	1½	
10⅛	5	RLC Corp.08e	4	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3½	Racon .20a	4	2	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
17⅛	6⅞	ReganB .15e	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
22⅛	13½	Ranchrs Ex	23	24	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12½	RangrO Can	52	4	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10⅞	Ransbrg .80	5	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅛
1⅞	⅝	RapdAm wt		13	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4½	2⅛	Rath Pack		6	4⅛	4	4	−
25	13⅛	RaymPr .40	22	4	22⅛	22½	22⅛	+ ⅛
18	14⅛	RealEsl 1.40	13	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	RltRef 2.06e	1	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Reeves Telc		14	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
7	3⅛	Refrig Trns	5	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
10⅞	8½	Regal B .40	10	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
1⅛	⅝	RelGrp wt		38	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	⅛	RepMtln wt		15	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26½	18⅛	RepNY .88	5	4	26⅛	26½	26⅛	+ ½
18⅛	13⅛	ReschCtl .08	13	27	15⅛	15	15⅛	− ⅛
24⅛	14	Resistflx .50	6	4	17	17	17	+ ⅛
12⅛	2	Resrtsintl A	18	606	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ½
22½	2⅛	Resrtsintl B	32	z3300	20½	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	RestAssoc		6	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Rex Noreco		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Richton .18e	4	31	5⅛	5	5	
37½	28⅛	RioAlgm 1	12	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
21⅛	6½	RisdonM .36	9	4	17	17	17	− ⅛
29⅛	11⅛	Robintech		40	16⅛	15⅞	16	− ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Roblin Ind		31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅛	Rockway .96	6	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Rocor Intl		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Rogers Corp		4	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Ronco Telep	5	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅞	2½	Rossmor Cp		1	5	5	5	
1	⅛	RoyBusn Fd		13	½	7-16	7-16	− 1-16
5	3	Ruddick Cp.12e	4	6	4½	4½	4½	
2½	1	Rusco Ind		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10	7	Russell Cp.40	4	31	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
25⅛	15⅛	RyanH .50	11	147	19⅛	19	19⅛	− ⅛
		S						
2⅛	1⅛	SGSec .51e		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	SGSe pf 1.70		6	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	SMD Ind	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅞	4⅛	SSPInd .24	23	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
12½	7⅛	STPCp .80	10	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
8	3⅛	SaffranSy A	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	Salem .60t	4	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
10	6⅛	SCarlo 1.26e		5	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
12⅞	10⅛	SDleGpf 1		6	11⅛	11½	11⅛	
103	68	SDgo pf 9.84		z100	101	101	101	− ⅛
77	69	SDgo pf 7.20		z100	75	75	75	+ ⅛
28⅞	26	SDgo pf 2.68		4	28⅛	28½	28⅛	
9	3½	SanFr RE	54	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	30⅛	SanJW 2.60	7	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	− ⅛
3⅛	⅞	Sargent Ind	5	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
16⅛	5⅛	Saturn Airw	4	5	14½	14½	14½	− ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	SaundrL .24	4	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	ScheibE .56	9	50	7⅛	7½	7½	− ⅛
6	2½	Schiller Ind	38	3	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	7⅛	SchoolP .40	7	15	8	8	8	
8⅞	5⅛	Schrader .30	8	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	SciMgt .09e	14	10	1⅛	1½	1½	
19½	10⅛	SciAtlanta	19	53	16⅛	16	16⅛	− 1
5½	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	14	1	2⅛	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
2	13-16	SecMtg Inv		10	1⅛	1½	1⅛	+ ⅛
5-16	3-32	SecMtn wt		10	5-32	⅛	⅛	− 1-32
5⅞	4⅛	SelasCp .22e	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2	11-16	Sellam Asso		4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4½	2½	Servo Corp	4	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅛	SetonCo .45	6	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
14½	10⅛	SharonSh 1	7	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Shawin .50b	9	10	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	
13⅞	4⅛	SheerH .20e	3	37	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
4⅛	2	Shelter Res		36	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	ShndCo .24t	5	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
33	20⅛	Shnandh Oil	28	52	22⅛	21⅞	22	− ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Sherwd Med	13	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3⅛	1½	Shopwell In	18	15	3	3	3	
5	[illegible]	Showbot .80	5	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	− ⅛
7⅛	[illegible]	Sigma .20e	5	1	6	6	6	
4⅛	3	SikesCp A			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	− ⅛
13⅛	6	Simkins .40	2	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Simplex Ind		5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	1⅛	Slikin SmRt		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	⅞	SkyCity .15r		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
4⅛	⅛	Solitron		1	2⅛	2	2	− ⅛
4	⅛	Sonder Brdc.10e	5	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
		Soundsn .60	5	57	12⅛	12	12⅛	
7⅛	6⅛	SoastCap .60	13	113	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		SC4.2pf 1.05		2	12⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
7		SC5.2pf 1.30		5	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
28⅛	24⅛	SC9.2pf 2.30		6	25⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
25⅛	22⅛	SC8.8pf 2.21		5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
104⅛	95⅛	SCE pf 8.95		79	102½	102⅛	102⅛	− ⅛
20	7	SwstAir .05e	5	15	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	SwtGFin 10	6	25	4⅛	4	4	− ⅛
10	5	Spartek .40	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅛	⅛	Specity Rest	4	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Spector .13e		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	⅛	Spectro .19t	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	⅛	SpedOP .11t	11	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	⅛	Spelzmn Ind		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ 1-16
8⅛	2⅛	Spencer .08e		42	4	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	SpencrF .32	3	9	7½	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Splenlex .48	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Staffd Lowd	4	201	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅛	12½	SIdAllianc 1	5	2	15	14⅛	15	
17⅛	13½	SIdCoosa .92	4	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
4⅛	⅛	SIdMetl .20t	7	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
4⅛	⅞	SIdMotA .48	5	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	SIdPac Corp	5	43	9	8⅛	8⅛	
21⅛	15⅛	SIdProd 1.50	4	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
1	⅛	SIdPrud wt		0	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6	1⅛	Stange .12	21	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Stardusl Inc		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9	1⅛	StarrtHo .20	6	4	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
19⅛	12	StepnCh .52	7	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
2⅛	13-16	Sterl Electr	10	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	StrutW .23b	7	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	SueAnn .56	7	16	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Summit Org	4	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	− 1-16
9⅛	5⅛	Sunair .45e	6	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
15⅛	8⅛	Sundance .20b	6	12	13⅛	12⅞	13	− ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	SupFdSv .32b	9	6	14⅛	14½	14⅛	− ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Supercr .10e	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	SupSurg Mf	7	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	⅞	Susquhana		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	Susquhan pf		8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1⅛	⅛	SutrMtg wt		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	
7	4⅛	Synaloy .20b	4	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	Syntex .50	10	299	21½	21	21	− ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	System Eng	23	115	5⅛	5½	[illegible]	
		T						
2½	1⅛	TFICo Inc		9	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Tandy Brnd	4	8	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
20⅛	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Tech Sym	75	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	Techcl Tape	4	65	3⅛	3	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Techtrl .14	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	TeleCm .20e	5	4	7	7	7	− ⅛
⅛	⅛	TelexCp wt		11	3-16	3-16	3-16	− 1-16
7⅛	2⅛	Tenna Corp	8	4	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	4⅛	Tenneco wt		15	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
3	⅛	Tenney Eng	17	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅛	Tensor Cp	28	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
21⅛	10⅛	Teradyn Inc	57	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
13⅛	9	TerraC .60a	5	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Texstar .22t	8	216	6	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	10⅛	Textron wt		1	16½	16½	16½	− ⅛
1½	½	Thor Co		3	15-16	⅞	⅞	

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		Thorof Mkt	25	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
		ThrD Dpt	3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
		Thriftlml A		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
		Tiffanyl .20	4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		Tokheim .40	6	2	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
49	43	ToIEd pf4.25		z25	45	45	45	+ ⅛
		ToonGu .28	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		TotalPtl NA		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
	10	Tr..d pf .70		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
		Town Cntry		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
		[illegible] Lux		53	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
		Treadway .16t		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
		TransMtr .80	7	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
		Trico Ind.05e	5	5	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛
		TubosM .22e	2	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	3	TwinFair	7	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		U						
		UBI 1.20a	3	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
		UDS Inc		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
		UIPCp		13	4	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
		UNA Corp		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
		UVInd wt		33	4⅛	4	4	− ⅛
		Unimar Grp		9	5⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
		UnimaxG pf		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
		Un Invest	18	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
		UnAirPd .56	7	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
		Un Asbestos	6	111	4	3⅛	3 15-16	− 1-16
	7-16	UnBrand wt		102	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		UNatCp pf		7	2	2	2	
		UPiece Dy		5	3⅛		3⅛	
		USBan Trst		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
		USFillr .24	6	50	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
		UnRIIT .83e	12	15	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
		UnRlIT wt		22	⅛	⅛	⅛	− 1-16
		USNat Rsrc	4	44	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
		US Radium	133	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		USRbR .95e	7	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
		Unitek .24	13	4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅛
		UnityBuy 5	4	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
		UnivCig .05	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
		Univ Contnr		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
		UnivRs .03e	13	16	12	11⅛	12	
		V						
		VallesSt .62t	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
		Valmac .70	7	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
		VLDvC .02e		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
		VanDorn .44	5	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
		Veecolns .32	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
		VermtA .40b	8	x4	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	− ⅛
		Vernitron	7	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
		Vertiplr Inc	14	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
		Vesely Co	11	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		Viking Genl		4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
		Vintage Ent		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		Vishay Intrl	4	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
		VisualGr	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
		Vol Mer	6	12	3	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
		Voplex .72a	48	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
		Vu'clnc .50	3	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
		Vulclncpl	1	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
		W						
		WTC Inc .10	21	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
		WUlInc .80	6	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
		Wabash .25e	5	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		Wacknht .40	5	52	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
		Wainoco Oil	10	14	4 7-16	4⅛	4 7-16	+ 1-16
		WalcoN .50b	6	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
		WallacS .20e	5		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
20		WangLb .12	11	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
		WangLB .22	9	0	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
		Wards Co	3	3	3	3	3	
	3	WarC pfC.05		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		WasPsIB .50	9	6	40	39⅛	40	
3		Welman Co	5	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
		WestChP .60	6	x11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
		Westats Ptl	19	269	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
	15-16	WstDcal .10	12	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
		WstFlnl .15a	5	30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		Whitehal Cp	5	10	2	2	2	+ ⅛
		Whittakr wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		Wichita Ind		23	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
	1	Wilco G		10	1	1	1	
		Wmhous .20		11	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
		WilsonBr .30	4	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
		Winkimn .40	5	2	8⅛	8	8	− ⅛
5c	48	WisP pf 4.50		z30	51	51	51	+ ⅛
	3	Wood Ind		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
		Wrather Cp.05e	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	11-15	Wright Har	12	227	⅞	15-16	15-16	− 1-16
		WyleLab .28	6	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
		Wynnin .15e	5	303	8⅛	8	8⅛	− ⅛
		WvmBn .50a	7	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
		X						
20⅛	12	Xonics Inc	11	15	15½	15	15	− ⅛
		Z						
		Ze oMig	28		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend areshown for the new stock only.

European Gold Markets

Nov. 9, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	130.25	130.55	−0.95
Zurich	132.25	130.50	−1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	133.89	133.08	−0.64

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
7 D.	4 11/16-5 1/16	3½	¾	16 -16
1 M.	4¾-4⅞	3 7/16-3 11/16	1 1/16-1 11/16	16⅝-16¾
3 M.	5¼-5⅜	4¼-4½	2⅛-2⅜	16⅝-17
6 M.	5 11/16-5 13/16	4⅜-4⅝	2 1/16-2 11/16	17 -17¼
1 Y.	6 1/16-6 5/16	5 -5¼	2¾-3	16¼-16⅝

International Stock Indexes

	Test.	Prev	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	85.10	85.70	105.60	80.80
Brussels	97.57	97.74	133.02	96.12
Frankfurt	135.98	135.18	150.66	130.37
London 30	295.80	291.00	420.80	365.30
London 500	135.36	136.02	183.00	125.80
Milan	65.03	65.64	91.17	65.03
Paris	76.50	77.10	112.10	75.80
Sydney	419.23	426.75	522.63	419.23
Tokyo (n)	346.18	344.85	359.61	326.88
Tokyo (o)	4568.90	4528.61	4865.55	4502.75
Zurich	288.20	282.80	304.00	281.10

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 9, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	327	Matsu E. Wks.	626
Canon	507	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	115
Dai Nip.Print.	490	Mitsubi Corp.	415
Fuji Bank	280	Mitsui Co.	424
Fuji Photo	627	Mitsukoshi	434
Hitachi	200	Nippon Elec.	201
Honda Motor	631	Sharp	311
C. Itoh	286	Shiseido	1,150
Japan Air L.	2,030	Sony Corp.	2,300
Kansai El. P.	665	Sumitomo Bk.	280
Kao Soap	564	Taisho Marine	284
Kirin Brewery	351	Takeda Chem.	224
Komatsu	300	Teijin	122
Kubota	321	Tokio Marine	424
Matsu Ind.	599	Toray	126
		Toyota Motor	870

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	27.80
Albert Heijn	82.50
Algembank	278.50
Amrobank	64.20
A'dam	57.50
Fokke	29.10
Heineken	135
H.V.A.	54.80
Holl-Am-H	89.50
Hoogovens	39.80
K.L.M.	112.70
Ntt Nieder	81.70
Pakhoed	85
Phillips new	27.40
Robeco	173.20
Rolinco	133.90
Royal Dutch	113.90
Unilever	108.20
Van Ommer	178.50
VerMach	78

Brussels

Arbed	3,500
Brux-Lamb	1,765
Cock Ougree	520
Electrobel	5,770
GB-Inno-BM	1,404
Hoboken	3,050
Pétrofina	4,045
Ph Gevaert	1,052
Soc Générale	2,055
Solvay	2,250
Un Minière	1,004

Frankfurt

AEG	86.30
BASF	148.30
Bayer	128.70
Commerzbk	177.50
Cont Gummi	71.20
Daimler	342.50
Deemag	146
DeutBank	278
DresdeBk	217
Hoechst	132.70
Gels Aktien	74
Hoesch	49
Karlstd	349.50
Kaufhof	228
KHD	141
Lufthansa	95
Mannesmann	331
Metallgesell	210
Neckermann	72
RWE new	158
Schering	286
Siemens	261.50
Thyssen	107.50
Veba	114.75
Volkswagen	141.40

London

Anglo-Am	2.40
Anglo-Am cp	20.50
Barclay bk	2.20
Beecham Gr	3.07
BICC	0.82
Boots	0.87
Bowater	1.55
Brit-Am Tob	2.48
Brit Oxyg	0.52½
Brit Pet	6.56
Burmah	0.32
CadburySc	0.32½
Chartered	1.21
Courtaulds	0.74
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	1.98
Decca Rec	2.02
Distillers	1.00
Dunlop	0.71
E Mustline	1.94
GEC	1.28
FreeStGed	11.00
GKN	2.27
Glaxo Gr	3.48
Gold Fields	1.43
Gt Un St	1.36
Guinness	0.98
Hawker-Sidd	3.79
Hudson Bay	13⅝
Imp Chem	2.84
Imps	0.55
Mark&Spen	0.79
Metal Box	2.11
Nichols	0.76
Plessey	0.51
Rand Mines	1.62
Rank Org	1.13
Royal Dutch	38.00
R.T.Z.	1.51
Shell	3.82
Thorn (A)	1.52
Tube Invest	2.68
Union Carb	2.40
Vickers	1.14
War L3½	23⅛
West Deep	7.70
West Drief	19.00
West Hold	14.50
West Min	1.53
Woolworth	0.43
ZCI	0.16

Milan

Bastogi	838
Erba	1,504
Erc Marelli	316
Fiat	1,376
Finsider	212
Generali	35,800
IFI	1,567
Italgas	683
Italsider	292
LaRinas	46.25
Montedis	275
Olivetti	970
Pirelli	1,020
Snia Visco	936
Terni	255

Paris

Air Liquide	323.90
Alimentaire	95
BSN	501
Carrefour	1,307
Cim Lafarge	188
Citroën	39.50
Cie Bancaire	257.20
CFP	92.90
CGE	238
CCF	95.10
Ferodo	344.50
Imétal	94.20
L'Oréal	856
Mach Bull	27.45
Michelin	1,161
Moët-Henn	421
Moulinex	195.50
Paribas	135.50
PUK	73.10
Penarroya	42.10
Perrier	83.50
Peugeot	200.10
Rh Poulenc	66
Sacilor	30
St Gobain	106
Suez	198
Télémécan	532
Thomson	164
Usinor	36.10

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,240
Buerlhe	1,835
B Boveri	1,510
Ciba Geigy	1,280
Cr Suisse	2,565
Fischer	590
HoffRochN	7,800
Nestlé	3,195
Sandoz	4,925
Ste B Suisse	380
Sulzer	2,710
U.B. Suisse	3,205

European investment in U.S. securities.

A special report by the International Herald Tribune during the week of Nov. 29, 1976.

European investments in stocks, corporate bonds, government bonds and notes now represent almost 70% of all foreign portfolio investments in the United States.

Stocks constitute the most important part of these investments. In 1975, the U.S. Department of the Treasury estimated European investments in U.S. stocks at $26 billion, an increase of almost 50% over 1974.

To study the reasons for the growing interest on the part of Europeans in the U.S. market, the International Herald Tribune plans to publish for the first time, during the week of November 29, 1976, a special in-depth report entitled "European Investment in U.S. Securities."

An important section of this report will be devoted to the kinds of investments that appeal to Europeans. At the same time, the report will look at American securities listed on the European exchanges. The report will also examine attitudes toward corporate profits in the U.S. contrasted with views in Europe.

In addition to regular distribution with the newspaper, this report will be sent by the International Herald Tribune to:

900 key investment professionals who act as either heads of U.S. investments, portfolio managers of U.S. securities or analysts with responsibility for following U.S. companies at the major financial institutions in Europe.

800 Eurobond and Eurocurrency money managers in Europe.

300 of the most important directors of business, finance and government organizations throughout the Middle East.

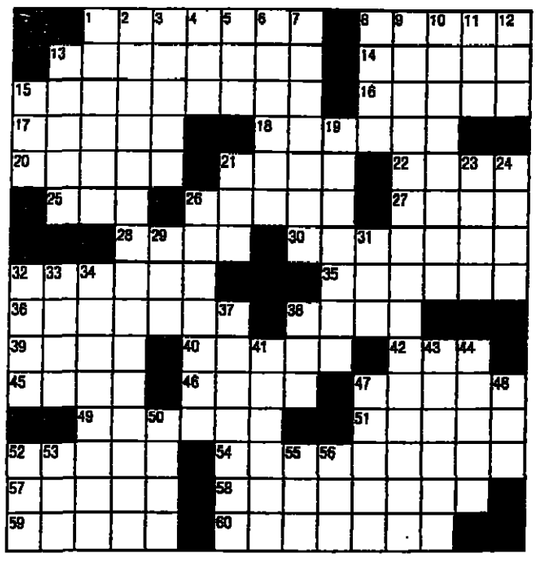
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CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng



ACROSS

1 Factional splits
8 Pancho's farewell
13 Left-Bank resident
14 Dustin Hoffman role
15 Seamstress on the Seine
16 Customarily
17 One at—
18 Moderate
20 Some ramblers
21 —hour
22 Russian river
25 Performance times: Abbr.
26 Scabs and lesions
27 Couple
28 Klemperer
30 Strips the shrimp
32 "—— the little children..."
35 —dog's life
36 Like some purchases
38 Pass quickly
39 —de Pascua (Easter Island)
40 Shaw
43 Mack or Knight
45 Does a knotting job
46 Caustic
47 Wicked city
49 N.Y. State river
51 Pucker up
52 Excessive desire
54 Pests
57 Music hall
58 Uniform adornments.
59 Intervening, in law
60 "—That Shook the World"

DOWN

1 Cruel one
2 Certain homicides
3 Met's Jerome
4 —Bay, off Honshu
5 —tight (hold on)
6 Be significant
7 Displayed contempt
8 Droopy
9 Court figure
10 "A Man Called—"
11 Indivisible's partner
12 Opposite of ant.
13 Mountain-climber's spike
15 Impair
19 White wine
21 Cagey locale
23 Big transports
24 Celestial handle
26 Having furrows
29 Sri Lanka export
31 Liberian native
32 Image's partner
33 Major or Minor
34 —way (groped)
37 Jack Webb show
38 In A-1 shape
41 Barnstorming unit
43 Commands
44 Noggins
47 La—
48 Brit. legislators
50 Peter out
52 Family member
53 George of humor
55 Fleming
56 Opposite of nord

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Cloudy
ANKARA	17	63	Clear
ATHENS	19	66	Clear
BEIRUT	28	82	Clear
BELGRADE	18	64	Cloudy
BERLIN	10	50	Clear
BRUSSELS	10	50	Clear
BUCHAREST	10	50	Overcast
BUDAPEST	11	52	Overcast
CASABLANCA	21	70	Clear
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	46	Clear
EDINBURGH	8	46	Clear
FLORENCE	16	61	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	12	54	Cloudy
GENEVA	10	50	Cloudy
HELSINKI	7	45	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	15	59	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Showers
LISBON	15	59	Cloudy
LONDON	10	50	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	17	63	Partly cloudy
MADRID	14	57	Cloudy
MILAN	11	52	Cloudy
MONTREAL	−5	23	Clear
MOSCOW	0	32	Overcast
MUNICH	10	50	Clear
NEW YORK	1	34	Cloudy
NICE	11	52	Rain
OSLO	4	39	Rain
PARIS	9	48	Cloudy
PRAGUE	5	41	Fog
ROME	17	63	Cloudy
SOFIA	13	55	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	9	48	Clear
TEHRAN	18	64	Partly cloudy
TEL AVIV	26	79	Clear
TUNIS	29	84	Clear
VIENNA	15	59	Clear
WARSAW	8	46	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	3	37	Cloudy
ZURICH	8	46	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 9, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w) weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:

— (d) Bearbond	SF818.35
— (d) Conbar	SF736
— (d) Orobar	SF559
— (d) Stockbar	SF850

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— Crossbow Fund	SF4.63
— CSF Fund	SF23.39
— ITF Fund N.V.	$7.61

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.35
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$7.50

CREDIT SUISSE:

(d) Actions Suisses	SF270.75
— (d) Canasec	SF504
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF74.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF65.25
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF79.50
— (d) Ussec	SF606
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF128.28

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra	DM20.30
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM73.60

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$17.54
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Syga. Tr.	$63.65
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$16.62
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$29.70
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$11.15

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd	$22.32
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.85*

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$50.56
— (r) Jard Sth East Asia	$11.63

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:

— + (w) Lloyds Intl Growth	SF288
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF264.50

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:

— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund	$101.06
— (w) Sterling Fund	$102.10

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.75

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,585
— (r) Securiswiss	SF935

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor	SF448
— (d) Intervalor	SF62
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF361.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF208.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.	SF84.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF89.25

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF32.75
— (d) Bond Invest	SF73.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF74.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF106
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF87.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF60
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF72
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF318
— (d) Satit South. Afr. Sh	SF137
— (d) Sima Swiss Kr Est.	SF161.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM15.45
— (d) Europafonds	DM30.06
— (d) Unifonds	DM18.45
— (d) Unirenta	DM43.50
— (d) Unispecial I	DM55.70

Other Funds

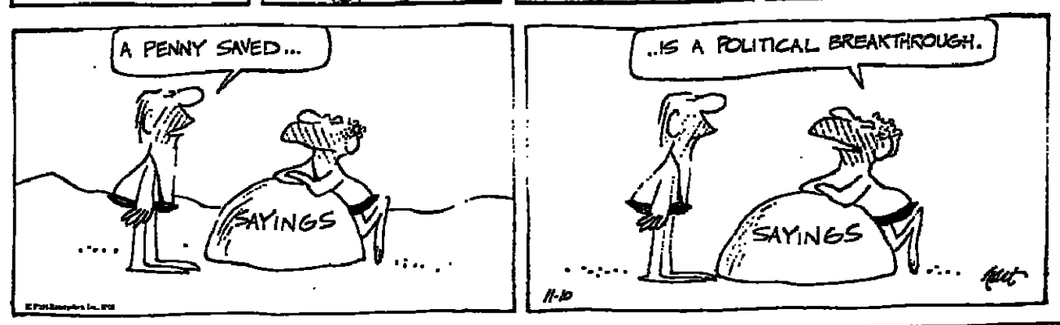
(w) Alexander Fund	$6.05
(d) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$8.25
Admiral Select Fd	$1.75
(w) Browninvest	$13.69
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$12.60
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd	$4.75
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd	$7.86
(d) Capital Reinvest	LF1,130
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.02
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$883.99
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs	$7.84
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs	$12.82
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V	$8.72
(d) Crosby Fund S.A	$4.51
(w) D.G.I.G	$36.80
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$8.97
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$13
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$11.88
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,025
(w) First Intern't Fd	$128.17
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$13.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$87.20
(w) Fleming Fund S.A	$57.11
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF1,668
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF62.98
(d) Fonditalia	$9.19
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$8.97
(w) Future Australia Fd	$8.06
(w) Guardian Gr Fd. Int'l	$7.52
(w) Harding Int'l. Fd	$9.76
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV.	$71,625
(i) H.O.I.T Hobet	$24.57
(d) Icofund	$9.54
(d) Interfund S.A	$8.89
(w) Internariesi Fund	$115.16
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$24.49
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.24
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$33.88
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund	$7.64
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A	$6.82
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$7.13
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$45.91
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$17.96
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,578
(d) Klainwort Benson Int.F	$11.35
(w) Kleinwort Sons. Jap. F.	$21.58
(r) Leverage Cap Hold	$11.04
(w) Luxfund	$10.51
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd	$36.77
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$9.54
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.39
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund	$2.54
(w) N.A.M.P	$85.03
(w) Nippon Fund	$44.39
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund	$6.10
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd	$6.01
(r) Pegasus Intern't	$5.35
(d) Putnam Intern't Fund	$20.60
(d) Rents Fund	LF1,917
(d) Rentinvest	LF626
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.36
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF80.35
Share Realty N.V.	SF15.51
Share International N.V.	$4.58
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM96.10
(d) Soros Fund	$246.95
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
(w) Talent Global Fund	$5.84
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sea)	$36.98
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V.	$37.00
(w) Transpacific Fund	$20.73
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd	$11.32
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd	$11.20
(w) Western Growth Fd	$5.76
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,232.40
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,445.85
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$291.75
(w) Worldwide Securities	$45.85
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,501.08

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; ? — New; N.A — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; s — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

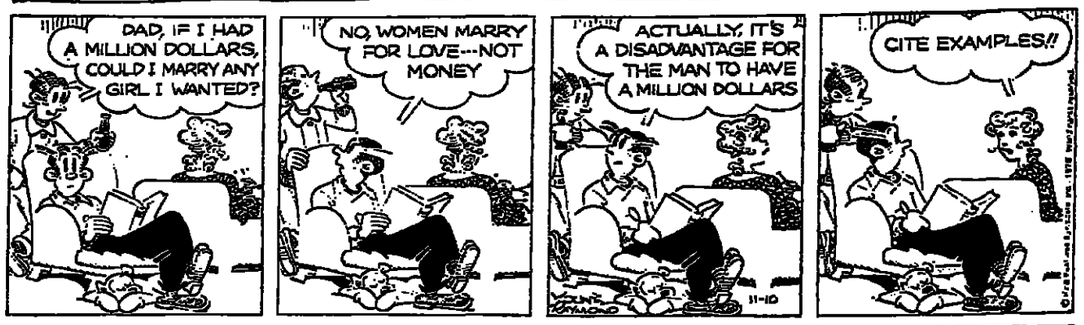
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



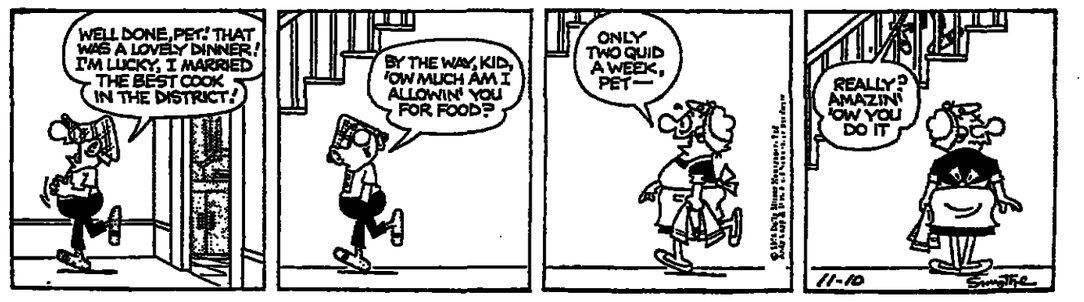
BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRY ARNOLD and GLEN LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TILAP

NEMIR

GELIGG

LUDGEE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: THE "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ARMOR TRIPE OUTLET STYMIE

Answers: *A stiff examination for a medical student*—A POSTMORTEM

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

TERRA NOSTRA

By Carlos Fuentes. Translated from Spanish by Mu[illegible]

Sayers Peden. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 778 pp. $[illegible]

Reviewed by Larry Rohter

THE year Columbus first landed in America, say the history books, was the same year Ferdinand and Isabella, soon to be titled "the Catholic Monarchs" by Pope Alexander VI, conquered the last of the Moorish kingdoms of Andalusia and expelled the Jews from Spain. One act opened a new world; the other two, argues Carlos Fuentes in this massive, brilliant and frequently grotesque novel, destroyed a civilization and assured that the order later transplanted from Spain to the new realms would be rigid, sterile and suffocating.

Fuentes, a novelist, essayist, journalist and lawyer-diplomat who now serves as Mexico's ambassador to France, has for years lamented "the double mutilation Spain imposed on herself through the eradication of the Arab and Hebrew components of her culture." From that policy of extirpation arose the obsession with racial, religious and political purity that culminated in Philip II—who dominates the pages of "Terra Nostra" as he did the history of Europe and America during the second half of the 16th century.

The Philip of "Terra Nostra" shares many traits with his historical counterpart, despoiler of the Netherlands and patron of the painter Hieronymus Bosch, king of Spain and Portugal, or, as he preferred to be called, *El Señor*. Consumed by a "lacerating asceticism" that makes him fear life and sex as much as death and God, he is indecisive about affairs of state and indifferent to the needs of his subjects. He prefers, instead, to devote his time to prayer and the construction of El Escorial, the "palace and monastery, fortress and necropolis" to which he transports the mummified remains of his ancestors.

But "Terra Nostra" is no more a historical novel than Thomas Pynchon's "Gravity's Rainbow" is a World War II adventure yarn. Throughout it, the fantastic becomes commonplace and history is altered: in the 1570s, Columbus has not yet sailed, and Philip, the son not of Charles V and Isabella of Portugal but of Philip the Fair and Juana the Mad, is married to Elizabeth Tudor, who will return to England and send her armadas against him.

What Fuentes has created here is another history, a hidden, occult, symbolic history in which past, present and future converge in hallucinatory splendor. The time separating epochs melts, the barriers between continents disappear as Philip's three bastard half-brothers, bearing the stigmata of six toes on each foot and scarlet crosses on their backs, suddenly materialize at the Cape of Disasters and deliver to Philip both the diary of Tiberius, the degenerate emperor of Rome, and the chronicle of a victim of U.S.-Mexican War of 1[illegible].

The outcome of this other history, however, is ultimately the same as our own, as Ludovico the idealistic theologian who is the guardian of the bastards and Philip's nemesis sometime later, discovers when he visits a classical school in Venice. At the Theater of Memory, Ludovico is shown the known world where Spain destroy everything that preceded it existed in order to create itself: a doubly immobile, sterile gestation, for in addition to what could have been those burning temples, see the eagles fall, see how the civilized inhabitants of the unknown world are subjugated—your own Spain, imposes another horrible possibility: that of itself... see it hides itself in a mirror and from there governs in the name of death... Look: centuries and centuries of living in fear, silence, the cult of appearances, vacuity of substance, cultures of imbecilic honor, see the miserable realities, see the hunger, poverty, injustice, ignorance: a naked empire that disguises itself clothed in [illegible] robes."

This vision of horror—and consequences of it—have affected Mexico perhaps more than any other nation in Latin America. For it was in Mexico—or "New Spain," as it was called during colonial days—that the Spanish fascination with death and destruction merged with the Indian devotion to ritual violence and human sacrifice. Cosmopolitan though Fuentes may be as a product of a childhood spent as the son of Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Brazil and the United States as well as Mexico, he has felt the pull of the Mexican past—and has responded to it with bitterness, anger and cruel humor.

It may well have been Fuentes' intention to make "Terra Nostra" the supreme, all-embracing work of modern Spanish-language fiction: the Great Latin American Novel, as it were. That is certainly the impression conveyed by the apocalyptic finale of "Terra Nostra," in which characters created from novels by Julio Cortázar, Gabriel García Márquez, Mario Vargas Llosa, José Donoso and Alejo Carpentier sit around a table in Paris ("all good Latin Americans come to Paris to die on Dec. 31, 1999, playing Strip Poker" ("I have five of a kind: United Fruit, Standard Oil, Kennecott Corporation, Anaconda (Chile) and ITT") while they await the end of the world.

If that was indeed the intention, then Fuentes has come very close to succeeding. "Terra Nostra" is by turns once savage and erudite, as complex and contradictory as Latin America itself, and Fuentes's audacity in appropriating for his book the figures who symbolize the best writing of an entire continent is fully justified. The work of the Latin American writer, Carlos Fuentes in "La Nueva Novela Hispanoamericana," is to force his readers into "a permanent, dialectical confrontation, by means of the language, between change and structure, renovation and tradition, events and discourse, the thirst for justice and the vision of happiness." With "Terra Nostra," Carlos Fuentes has done exactly that.

Larry Rohter, formerly a reporter for Rede Globo do Brasil, contributes frequently to the Washington Post.

© The Washington Post

Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	O	S	S		A	C	M	E		C	R	E	E	P
O	R	C	H		L	A	A	P		H	E	A	R	A
A	L	O	E		E	T	T	E		A	N	V	I	L
B	O	W	L	O	F	C	H	E	R	R	I	E	S	
			F	I	S	H		E	G	G				
A	B	E	L	S		A	D	A	M	E		C	A	M
B	E	L	I	E	S		R	P	I		L	A	C	E
R	A	F	F		K	N	O	T	S		I	B	A	D
A	M	I	E		Y	E	S		S	A	F	I	R	E
S	E	N		G	L	O	S	S		G	E	N	E	S
			S	I	A			N	O	A	H			
	N	O	T	A	B	E	D	O	F	R	O	S	E	S
L	A	P	I	N		M	A	R	T		L	O	P	E
S	P	E	N	T		T	O	E	E		O	R	I	N
T	E	N	T	S		T	A	R	N		S	E	C	T

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Those who brood on their disasters at the bridge table long after the event sometimes make an embarrassing and irritating discovery: That the winning contract had eluded them in the bidding, and also in the immediate post-mortem.

This was the fate of the South player, on the diagramed deal from a recent championship.

After West's three-club preemptive bid, South balanced with three hearts and was raised to game. This seemed likely to end the auction, but East produced a bid of four spades that was more rash than brave. South blinked a little and doubled, counting his chickens, but West retreated to five clubs. This contract would have been doubled and defeated 800 points, but unfortunately for South, North persevered to five hearts.

The club king was led, and the declarer put up the ace from dummy, fearing the worst. The worst duly happened. East ruffed and returned a spade for his partner to ruff. West played the club ten, encouraging his partner to ruff but not running any risk. East ruffed and returned another spade. West scored the fourth trick for the defense and East eventually scored the diamond king for down three.

The bidding had made it virtually certain that West held a void spade, and it was quite likely that he held eight clubs. South decided later that he might have tried the effect of ducking the opening club and ducking again if East won. This would save at least a trick and perhaps two.

If East judged the situation correctly he could ruff the third club trick and allow the defense to score all their four trumps quickly. If he ruffed the first round of clubs the result would again be down two. East if he ruffed the third round of clubs would overruff, draw trumps and escape for down one.

On balance the play of the ace at the first trick was seen as the only real hope of beating the contract. But a few weeks later before it emerged that South that six no-trump would have been unbeatable from the other side of the table.

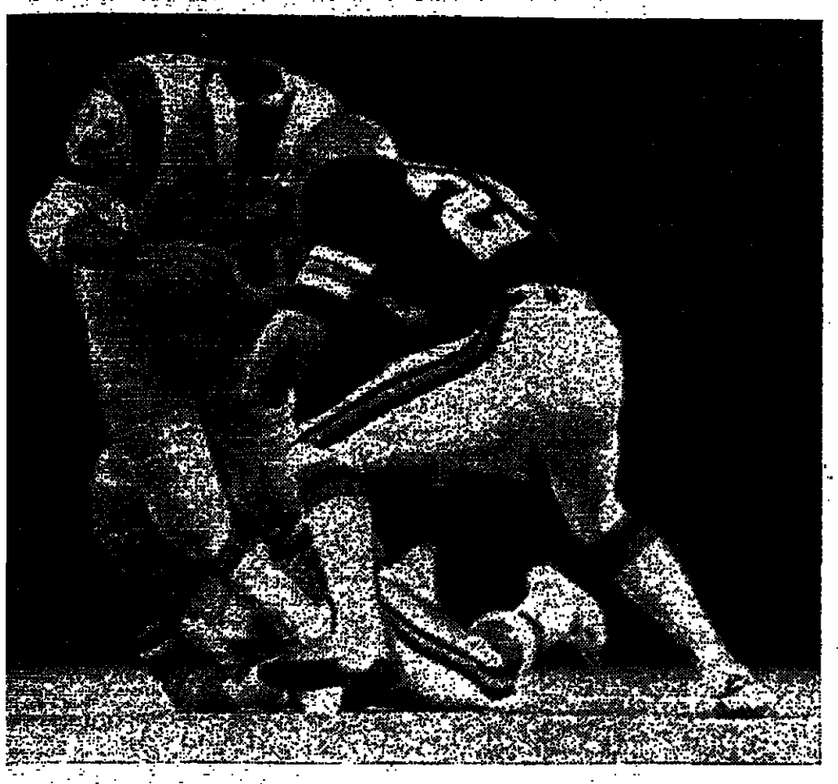
	NORTH	
	♠ A5	
	♡ J983	
	◇ A.1084	
	♣ A84	
WEST (D)		EAST
♠ —		♠ 9876
♡ 76		♡ 542
◇ 852		◇ KJ93
♣ KQJ107532		♣ —
	SOUTH	
	♠ KQJ10	
	♡ AKQ10	
	◇ Q7	
	♣ 96	

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
3 ♣	Pass	Pass	3 ♡
Pass	4 ♡	4 ♠	Dbl.
Pass	5 ♡	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the club king.

engals and Weather Shock Rams, 20-12



Rams' running back John Cappeletti (left) is caught by Bengals' linebacker Jim LeClair (on ground) and safety Marvin Cobb.

AP.

Anderson Shines in 2d Half

By Dave Brady

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9 (WP).—Ken Anderson and his Bengal receivers had something less than a hot hand last night during the first 30 minutes in the 27-degree weather of Riverfront Stadium. But they came back for a 20-point quarter, their most productive third quarter of the season, on two touchdown passes by Anderson, one to running back Boobie Clark, who also scampered for one, and a 20-12 conquest of the Los Angeles Rams.

The Rams underwent the shock of a 67-degree drop in temperature from the 94 degrees they left in Los Angeles on Saturday. They also suffered their second defeat of the season and now hold only a half-game lead in the NFC West over San Francisco (6-3). Los Angeles is 6-2-1. Cincinnati, two-game leader of the AFC Central, is 7-2.

Rams' quarterback James Harris was not able to complete a touchdown until the last nine seconds when he connected on a 17-yard pass to wide receiver Ron Jessie. Until then, Los Angeles was held to 19 and 23-yard field goals by Tom Dempsey in the first and second quarters.

Fumble Recovery

The Bengal defense twice stopped the Rams up close in the fourth quarter, on a recovery of a fumbled reception by Jessie at the Cincinnati eight-yard line and on another recovery of a fumble by running back Lawrence McCutcheon at the goal line. Both fumbles were caused by savage tackles.

The Rams tried everything to try to get something going on offense. At the finish, coach Chuck Knox was sending in an occasional formation that called for no setbacks and five receivers.

The Bengals ranked No. 1 in total defense and No. 1 in passing defense in the most recent statistics for the AFC. The Rams had been leading the NFC in rushing and were fifth in passing for a No. 5 ranking overall.

The Rams rolled up the yardage again last night, but mostly betweeen the goal lines.

The Rams held the Bengals to 57 total yards in the first half, but that was mainly because Anderson missed his first six passes, completed only 2 of 12 for five yards, and his receivers dropped four of his throws.

Clark's Birthday

In the second half, Anderson hit on 9 of 14 for 127 yards and two touchdowns, one of 30 yards to tight end Bob Trumpy and the other of 17 to running back Clark, who was celebrating his 26th birthday.

Still, it was the defense that was given credit for turning the game around for the Bengals in the third quarter.

From the Rams' 28-yard line, Harris attempted to pass but was tackled hard by defensive end Gary Burley and fumbled. Several players had shots at the ball before Bengal cornerback Ken Riley recovered on the Los Angeles nine-yard line.

Capitalizing on the Rams' dismay, Anderson on first down sent wide receiver Isaac Curtis in motion to his left to cause some uncertainty among the Rams and sent Clark cutting sharply to his right, and he scored.



Dick Allen
. . . on the more.

Allen Leaves Phillies Again

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Dick Allen is leaving the Philadelphia Phillies again, this time probably for good.

The Phillies announced yesterday they had received official notification that the controversial first baseman has declared himself a free agent. That means Allen will go through a special free-agent draft, expected to be held this week at the general managers' meeting in Palm Springs, Calif.

Allen, who had signed a 1976 contract last Sept. 2, notified the Major League Baseball Players Association Friday that he would exercise his option to become a free agent under the new players-owners agreement.

Under that agreement, a player with at least six years in the majors who did not sign a 1977 contract by last Aug. 9 can declare himself a free agent.

The 34-year-old Allen appeared in only 85 games this year, hitting .268 with 15 home runs and 49 runs batted in while suffering from a sore right shoulder that forced the team to place him on the disabled list twice.

The controversy that has followed Allen during his career surfaced again this year. He reportedly left the team without permission on at least two occasions. Phillies general manager Paul Owens and manager Danny Ozark had said that Allen would not be in a Phillies uniform next year.

Under the complex system spelled out in the players-owners agreement, if two or more teams select Allen's negotiating rights, the Phillies will receive a draft pick in the June, 1977, free-agent draft from the team which eventually signs Allen.

Allen joined the Phillies as a rookie in 1964, but was traded to the St. Louis Cardinals in 1969. He also played with Los Angeles and the Chicago White Sox before returning to Philadelphia last year. Allen has 346 career home runs.

Finest Start for Veteran, 37

Giacomin Is Leading NHL Goalies in Shutouts

By Parton Keese

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT).—Look who is leading the National Hockey League goalies in shutouts: that gray-haired, 12-year veteran, Ed Giacomin. He leads the Detroit Red Wings to Nassau Coliseum tonight to play the New York Islanders. A little over a year ago, Giacomin was claimed on waivers from the Rangers and now the 37-year-old goaltender is off to his finest start in 12 NHL seasons.

Sunday night in Atlanta, Giacomin gained his third shutout of this campaign, as the Wings tied the Flames, 0-0, equaling his total for the last two seasons in which he appeared in 70 games. Giacomin, with 54 career shutouts, is within two of Tony Esposito's mark for active goalies, and he holds the league's fourth-best goals-against average.

"He's still got a lot of life in him," said Billy Dea, the assistant coach of the Wings. "Eddie's been in the nets for all four of our wins."

When Giacomin and Phil Myre, Atlanta's goalie, battled to their scoreless tie, it was the first in the league since Nov. 23, 1974, when Pittsburgh and Los Angeles failed to score. It was the 139th such tie in NHL history.

Giacomin was in the nets when the Wings blanked the Islanders, 5-0, Oct. 22 in Detroit. It seemed a good possibility that he would be pitted against Glenn Resch, the Islanders' netminder, who leads the league with a 1.71 goals-against average.

Right behind Rsch in the goalie statistical race is Gerry Desjardins of Buffalo. The former Islander goalie has a 1.75 average in 10 games. Third is Ken Dryden of the Montreal Canadiens, last season's Vezina Trophy winner, whose figure is 2.21.

After Giacomin is Billy Smith of the Islanders, 2.57; Mike Palmateer of Toronto, 2.67; Gilles Gilbert of Boston, 2.71; Myre, 2.81; Rogie Vachon of Los Angeles, 2.94; Gary Simmons of Cleveland, 3.00; John Davidson of the Rangers, 3.07; Dunc Wilson of Pittsburgh, 3.09; Michel Plasse of Colorado, 3.13; Esposito, 3.14, and Bernie Parent of Philadelphia, 3.16.

Goal a Game

Although the NHL season has yet to reach the quarter mark, two high-scoring forwards are making fans think about goal-a-game records again. Steve Shutt's 16 goals in 16 games for Montreal and Don Murdoch's 15 goals in 15 games for the Rangers are the ones most responsible for that.

Maurice Richard, the Canadiens' rocket, was the last player to accomplish the feat when he scored 50 goals in a 50-game season in 1944-45. Phil Esposito, the Rangers' captain, came close in a 78-game season when he scored 76 for the Boston Bruins.

In total points, Montreal's Guy Lafleur, last season's leader, heads the list with 13 goals and 13 assists for 26 points, while Shutt is 16-9 for 25; Marcel Dionne of the Kings, 12-12 for 24, and Larry Robinson of the Canadiens, 3-20 for 23.

Toronto Trial

A Toronto court judge ruled yesterday that trials for assault charges against four Philadelphia Flyers would be held in June after the close of the NHL season.

A defense attorney argued against January dates for Don Saleski, Joe Watson, Mel Bridgman and Bob Kelly, contending that it would cause "a terrible disruption to the hockey club" and would be "punishing the team in mid-season when it should be concentrating on playing hockey."

Concentrating is what the Flyers seemingly are not doing this season, especially on the road, where they have not won in six games.

NHL Scorers

	GP	G	A	Pts
Lafleur, Mont.	16	13	13	26
Shutt, Mont.	16	16	9	25
Dionne, L.A.	17	12	12	24
Robinson, Mont.	16	3	20	23
Williams, L.A.	17	9	13	22
Gilbert, N.Y. Rangers	15	7	15	22
Murdoch, N.Y. Rangers	15	15	5	20
Young, Minn.	15	7	13	20
MacMillan, St. L.	14	6	14	20
Lapointe, Mont	16	4	16	20

olphins-Steelers Is Big Game This Weekend

William N. Wallace

YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT).—at Pittsburgh, will be the game in the National l League on Sunday.

teams, winners of the r Super Bowl games, have ne won-lost records, 5-4, one that does not win on will be eliminated from yoffs—realistically if not atically.

are several teams with acks to the wall as far as are concerned and the s are one of them. Nat described by coach Don Shula as the maker of "the big play" for Miami all season, is gone because of a broken foot bone suffered in the Jets' game last Sunday.

So the Miami wide receivers will be a new pairing, Freddie Solomon and Duriel Harris, a rookie. Howard Twilley, who had paired with Moore through Miami's first seven games, was lost for the year on the Sunday before last.

Defensive Team

The Steelers, who dropped four of their first five games, have pushed their backs away from the wall thanks to the defensive players. They have not been scored on in the last 13 periods and they have not given up a touchdown in 17.

After the Steelers beat Kansas City, 45-0, the Chiefs' MacArthur Lane said, "That is about as good as I've ever seen anybody play. I'd say that might be the best defense in history."

The Dolphins cannot expect their running game to go far against Pittsburgh. So Bob Griese, who certainly can pass but prefers not to, will be throwing the football to Harris and to Solomon, a second-year pro on the sick list most of this season.

Griese said, "Freddie has the potential to be great. It's important to know what receivers will do in critical circumstances, how they react to the unexpected. With younger guys you wait longer to see how they react. Then you react to them."

Simpson's Ejection

O.J. Simpson was appalled at being thrown out of the Bills-Patriots game by Gordon McCarter, the referee, after Simpson took two wild swings at Mel Lunsford, the defensive end. Ejection was a first in football for Simpson.

He said, "The whistle had blown and two of the guys on me let me go. But this guy [Lunsford] kept me and slung me on my head. You can't allow a guy to hit me after the whistle."

Simpson thought that Lunsford, too, should have been sent to the sidelines, or better than that, both sides given offsetting personal foul penalties and no one thrown out. Lunsford was dressed and gone before reporters could reach him after the game.

When Mike Haynes returned a punt 81 yards for a Patriot touchdown, it brought to mind a play last summer in a preseason game. Haynes, a rookie, made a 71-yard return but spiked the ball at the 3-yard line thinking he was in the end zone. No touchdown. "My friends still ride me and call me 'Spike,'" Haynes said.

Sammy White, the Vikings' rookie receiver, did something similar against Detroit on Sunday. Heading for the end zone after catching a 52-yard pass from Fran Tarkenton, White held the ball aloft in one hand and Lem Barney tackled him. There was a fumble and no touchdown.

White caught six other passes, two for touchdowns. What did Bud Grant, the Minnesota coach, have to say? "He won't do that again."

Fantastic Passer

Tommy Prothro, the San Diego coach, recorded another vote for Baltimore after the Colts trounced the Chargers, 37-21. "The Colts," Prothro said, "are the best we've played and I've never been as impressed with a quarterback as I was with Bert Jones. He's a fantastic passer."

A little practice on the sidelines helped the Cardinals, another playoff contender with backs against the wall, to get by the improving Eagles, 17-14, without their injured offensive stars, Mel Gray and Terry Metcalf. The winning points came on a 20-yard field goal by Jim Bakken.

It was his fourth attempt. Poor snaps from the center, Tom Brahaney, to the holder, Roger Wehrli, ruined the first two and Bakken kicked the third way wide of the goal post. "After the third," Bakken said, "the three of us got together and practiced snaps. We got our timing and coordination and our rhythm. It takes three men to coordinate a field goal. When you make it, all three take the credit. When you miss, all three have to take the blame."

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
East						
s	8	1	0	.889	278	148
land	6	3	0	.667	221	164
	5	4	0	.556	179	180
	2	7	0	.222	161	183
s	2	7	0	.222	76	233
Central						
ati	7	2	0	.778	212	114
gh	6	4	0	.568	226	119
d	5	4	0	.556	175	215
	4	5	0	.444	181	201
nsy	3	6	0	.333	178	277
lay	0	9	0	.000	88	232
West						
	8	1	0	.889	185	184
	5	4	0	.556	225	125
	4	5	0	.444	181	201
	3	6	0	.333	178	277
	0	9	0	.000	88	232

ATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
East						
	8	1	0	.889	210	119
	7	2	0	.778	214	172
on	6	2	0	.667	178	165
hia	3	6	0	.333	131	176
nts	0	9	0	.000	59	184
Central						
t	7	1	1	.833	198	109
	4	5	0	.444	178	135
	4	5	0	.445	155	144
sy	4	5	0	.444	152	202
West						
les	6	2	1	.722	188	126
isco	6	3	0	.667	197	110
ans	2	7	0	.222	158	216
	2	7	0	.222	100	169
	2	7	0	.222	148	262

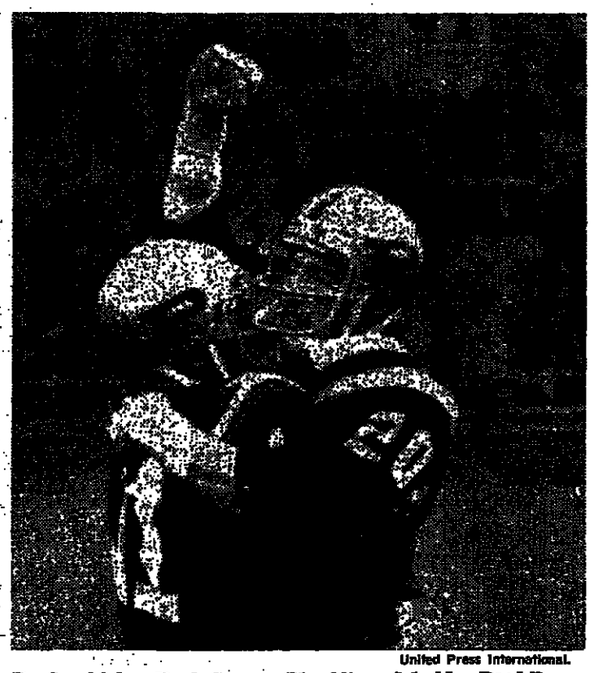
Monday's Game

ati 20, Los Angeles 13.

e Upsets Tanner

G KONG, Nov. 9 (UPI).—an newcomer John Marks e the powerful service of seeded Roscoe Tanner of ted States in straight sets o achieve the first major n the Hong Kong Inter-l Tennis Classic. Marks 3, 6-4, to stop Tanner's of getting further ahead den's Bjorn Borg in the rcial Union Grand Prix

Pittsburgh Rises to the Top of College Football



United Press International.

Purdue kicker Rock Supan (No. 28) and holder Paul Beery celebrate after field goal defeated top-ranked Michigan.

Latest Surveys Drop Michigan to 4th

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT).—Pittsburgh yesterday became the first major college football team from the Northeast to be ranked No. 1 in the nation in 17 years when the Associated Press panel of 63 sports writers and broadcasters, and the United Press International board of coaches, named the undefeated and untied Panthers to the top spot in the weekly poll.

Pitt moved up to second in the AP list after its third victory of the season and remained there behind undefeated Michigan for six weeks. Then Purdue upset Michigan, 16-14, last Saturday as Pittsburgh was beating Army, 37-7, for the Panthers' ninth triumph of the year.

Coach Johnny Majors' Pittsburgh team received 49 first-place votes and 1,226 points in the AP poll. Each of the AP electors names a list of the top 15 teams in the nation and points are based on 20 for first, 18 for second, 16 for third, 14 for fourth, 12 for fifth, then 10 to 1 points for sixth through 15th places.

Michigan dropped from first to fourth place. The University of California, Los Angeles, moved up to second and Southern California to third. UCLA, which is undefeated but once tied, received seven first-place votes and 1,093 points. The Trojans, with one loss, had two first-place votes, also, but 860 points.

Others Undefeated

Texas Tech and Maryland, the other undefeated and untied teams in the top 20, finished fifth and sixth with Georgia, Ohio State, Nebraska and Alabama filling out the AP top 10.

Rutgers, undefeated and untied and having the longest major college winning streak at 16 straight victories, was very disappointed as it failed to break into the top 20 after beating Louisville, 34-0, Saturday. The Scarlet Knights were 22d in the poll and have yet to crack the top 20 during their streak.

Pitt, which developed as a national power during Majors' four seasons there, is the first team from the East to be selected No. 1 since the undefeated and untied Syracuse team of 1959 finished as the unofficial national champion. That team, coached by Ben Schwartzwalder and led by Dave Sarette at quarterback and the late Ernie Davis at tailback, beat Texas, 23-14, in the Cotton Bowl for a perfect 11-0 season.

Davis, a sophomore in 1959, won the Heisman Trophy in 1961 as a senior. Pitt has its Heisman candidate, Tony Dorsett, who is favored to win the award as the outstanding college player of the season. Dorsett and Majors went to Pittsburgh the same year—1973. These two have had the most to do with the resurgence of the Panthers.

Dorsett has set a major college career-rushing record and many other National Collegiate Athletic Association marks in his four seasons, during which the Panthers went to the Fiesta Bowl in 1973 and the Sun Bowl last year. Pitt is sure of a trip to either the Orange, Sugar or Cotton Bowl when the invitations go out on Nov. 20.

Pitt won the national championship in the second AP poll in 1937 when it finished No. 1 with a 9-0-1 mark and with Marshal Goldberg as its star. In 1963, the Panthers finished 9-1 and third in the poll. Only three other Northeastern teams have finished No. 1 since then—Army in 1944 and 1945 and Syracuse in 1959.

The powerful and undefeated Penn State teams under coach Joe Paterno never managed to reach the top although the 1969 Nittany Lions were second and the 1968 Penn Staters were second in the UPI poll and third in the AP list. Penn State's 1973 team, possibly Paterno's best, finished fifth.

The top ten teams in the Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses and total points, follow.

	Pts
1. Pittsburgh (49)	1,226
2. UCLA (1)	1,093
3. So. California (2)	860
4. Michigan (3)	816
5. Texas Tech (1)	772
6. Maryland (2)	666
7. Georgia	620
8. Ohio State	541
9. Nebraska	503
10. Alabama	370

The United Press International board of coaches top 20 college football teams, with first-place votes and won-lost records in parentheses, follow:

	Pts
1. Pittsburgh (30) (9-0)	404
2. UCLA (8) (8-0-1)	372
3. So. California (2) (7-1)	285
4. Michigan (2) (8-1)	247
5. Texas Tech (7-0)	224
6. Georgia (8-1)	196
7. Maryland (9-0)	182
8. Ohio State (7-1-1)	151
9. Nebraska (7-1-1)	142
10. Missouri (6-3)	25
11. Houston (8-2)	23
12. Alabama (7-2)	18
12. Tulsa (6-2)	8
14. Oklahoma (6-2-1)	6
15. Florida (6-2)	4
16. (Tie) Iowa State (7-2)	3
Arkansas (6-1-1)	3
18. Baylor (4-2-1-1)	2
19. (Tie) Notre Dame (6-2-0)	1
Brigham Young (7-2)	1
Wyoming (7-2)	1

Note: By agreement with the American Football Coaches Association, teams on probation by the NCAA are ineligible for top 20 and national championship consideration by the UPI board of coaches. Those teams on probation this year are: Mississippi State, Michigan State, Long Beach State and Southwestern Louisiana.

Note: Southwestern Louisiana's victory over Cincinnati was ordered forfeited by the Southland Conference, but the NCAA continues to carry the loss on the Bearcats' record.

King Undergoes Surgery

LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 9 (UPI).—Tennis player Billie Jean King underwent knee surgery today. She is expected to be back on the courts in about six weeks, her doctor said.

oad Schedules Are Disturbing Pro Basketball Players

By Sam Goldaper

YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT).—lane rides, often late at long waits at airports, t midnight and unfamili-with visiting courts have t very difficult for pro all teams to win on the t may be even worse this with the National Basket-ociation's new format, in eams play each other only nes.

the season almost three th, 15 of the 22 teams are .500 or under overall. The ree Bucks have lost all ad games, the Atlanta and Seattle SuperSonics ch been beaten in all four Chicago Bulls and Kansas ngs three each. Visiting ave won 29 per cent, 27 , and 65 defeats.

e of the losing is because re feeling their way and g in new players," said erbach, the president and manager of the Boston who won their first four and lost the next four. e big thing is the new . It is terrible. The and the Celtics were vi-pposed to the format. It uilding up rivalries within ices and the traveling e prohibitive."

more important, the wear ir of the players is bad. in Houston one night and ston the next. It hasn't really yet, but wait until the progresses, watch the toll . The format will have hanged next season."

Sonics have a 21-game winning streak at home over the last two seasons and the Trail Blazers have won 12 in a row at home.

The problem of winning on the road drew similar comment from Al Attles, the Golden State Warriors' coach, and Al Bianchi, the assistant coach of the Phoenix Suns, who have lost five of six road games.

"What disturbs me the most," Attles said, "is that we have lost three home games and this season, more than ever, it's going to be more difficult to win on the road. You just can't afford to lose at home."

Bianchi said: "Winning at home will be extra important this season, because there is going to be a lot of losing on the road."

The Knicks returned from their Western swing with two victories, three defeats and Lonnie Shelton as their center. The 6-foot, 8-inch-tall rookie from the University of Oregon earned accolades from Denver to Portland from coaches, opposing players, general managers and television viewers for his play in the last four games. In those games, he scored 63 points, grabbed 44 rebounds, blocked 19 shots and made 18 steals, 6 each against the Denver Nuggets and Kansas City Kings.

In the Knicks' 119-93 loss to the Trail Blazers Sunday night, Shelton scored 15 points, had 14 rebounds, made four steals and blocked seven shots, league high for the season in one game. His big trouble is that he fouls too much. He picked up five in each of the road games.

The Atlanta Hawks, in need of a big man for several seasons, have been getting some surprising play from Tom Barker, a fourth-round draft choice from the University of Hawaii by way of Minnesota and Southern Idaho Junior College. With Steve Hawes sidelined with a cracked shin bone and Randy Denton slowed with a back injury, the 6-11 Barker got a chance to play and responded with 39 points and 81 rebounds in the last five games. His opponents during that stretch were Tom Burleson of the SuperSonics, Bill Walton of the Trail Blazers, Artis Gilmore of the Bulls and Bob Lanier of the Detroit Pistons.

N. Ireland Expected to Top Belgium in Soccer

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Nov. 9 (IHT).—It should not be beyond the powers of Northern Ireland to add another point to the one they bravely acquired in Rotterdam when they play in Belgium tomorrow. The Netherlands fielded a strong team against Northern Ireland, including Cruyff and Neeskens. Belgium cannot match that strength.

The revival of the Irish, after their pathetic exhibitions in the British Championship last May, can be put down to Danny Blanchflower and George Best. Blanchflower was a captain of the Irish in the 1958 World Cup, when they knocked out the Italians, then reached the quarter-finals in Sweden before being eliminated by France.

Now Blanchflower is the manager, characteristically putting the emphasis on boldness and attack, just as he did in his playing days as a right-half with Spurs and Ireland.

Best, his come back from the United States, largely mended his ways and, although some of his galvanic speed has gone, still had enough virtuosity left to match Cruyff in the game in Rotterdam. Add the busy, determined presence of such young Manchester United stars as Sammy McIlroy, David McCreery and Jimmy Nicbol, and you will see there is plenty of substantial aid.

Belgium, even if it recalls that talented and energetic ex-Bruges player, Van Gool, to play midfield—he is now with Cologne—is very much a team in transition. Like Ireland, it has changed its manager, but to less effect. It will place much reliance on François Van der Elst, who seems to be quite one of the best in Europe as an attacking right-back, a deep-lying outside-right, or simply a right-sided midfield man. He was one of the outstanding players of last May's Cupwinners Cup final in Brussels when he helped Anderlecht to beat West Ham.

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Ethiopia (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Finland (air)	F.M. 188.00	105.00
France	F.F. 286.00	112.00
Germany	D.M. 139.00	75.00
Great Britain	£St. 16.50	9.00
Greece (air)	Dr. 1,656.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
India (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Ireland	£St. 16.50	9.00
Israel (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire 37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr. 2,025.00	1,125.00
Malasasy (air)	$ 97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Malaya (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$ 62.00	34.50
Nepal (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Netherlands	F.L. 142.60	79.00
New Zealand (air)	$ 146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr. 289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.) (air)	$ 97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc. 1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
S. America (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas 3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr. 232.00	127.00
Switzerland	S.Fr. 150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
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Turkey (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
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Observer

Back to the World

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—With its usual obtuseness, the world kept right on doing its things while we were all in deep political immersion here in the United States. For those interested in catching up, here are some of the things that happened:

Western Europe had a very dry summer. The Arabs did not raise the price of oil, but the price of gasoline went up anyhow, and everybody says the Arabs will raise the price of oil next month, which means the price of gasoline will go up some more. Elizabeth Taylor remarried Richard Burton, then redivorced him, began spending a great deal of time in Washington, and became engaged to be married.


Baker

Mao Tse-tung died. Mrs. Gandhi decided India could do without elections for a while longer. Big-car sales were good. The Super Bowl was played in Miami... or was it New Orleans? There was a bad earthquake somewhere and typhoons and hurricanes killed a great many people in the Philippines and Mexico.

During October an asteroid had a near-miss with the earth, passing within 750,000 miles of the blue planet. A British scientist urged astronomers everywhere not to send signals across space to advertise life on earth, lest they be picked up by hostile forces which take it in mind to plunder earth. During the summer New York City had "a gonorrhea alert." Jimmy Connors won several televised tennis matches.

* * *

The British pound was buffeted, which is the currency correspondent's way of saying it shrank to such a point that bankers were calling it "the British ounce." The Italian lira was also buffeted. There were rumors in Swiss banking circles and shady Bahamian insurance companies that both Britain and Italy were for sale, and that there were no takers.

Princess Margaret and her husband, Lord Snowdon, were separated. Carlo Gambino died nonviolently. Vietnam's attempt to enter the United Nations was blocked by the United States. John Ehrlichman and Spiro Agnew published novels and Ehrlichman subsequently entered prison. Martha Mitchell died. Rumors that the Beatles would again band together in song proved untrue. Mary Hartman had a nervous breakdown on the David Susskind show. The price of coffee soared.

* * *

In less time than it takes to dispose of the New Hampshire primary, Sweden turned out Premier Olof Palme. West Germany re-elected Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and China was outfitted with a brand new totalitarian government. Young men began wearing their hair shorter. The Egyptian President granted an exclusive interview to Barbara Walters during her first appearance as co-anchorperson on the ABC network news.

An expensive new fighter plane fell off a U.S. Navy carrier deck off Britain. Political prisoners in a wide variety of nations were tortured off and on throughout the year. In Moscow, Jewish demonstrators were put aboard a bus by plainclothes policemen, driven to woods on the edge of town and beaten up.

Almost everyone at the Bellamy household in Eaton Square was much the worse for World War I, but James had become peculiarly detestable and Hudson was simply insufferable. Something interesting appeared to be happening in Spain, but it was hard to tell what. The World Series was not canceled on account of winter, nor the ice hockey championship playoffs on account of summer, nor the basketball championship playoffs on account of irresolvable scheduling conflicts with the Olympics, tennis at Wimbledon, stock car racing at Daytona and a general public inability to remember where the Super Bowl had been played.

* * *

That was when the people of Northern Ireland and Lebanon continued shooting each other, as well as complete strangers, for intensely patriotic reasons. The telephone company applied for another rate increase. So did the monopoly which controls the supply of electricity in New York.

Exxon and Mobil undertook a number of extraordinarily difficult and expensive technological tasks all over the world for reasons which, they suggested publicly, were largely philanthropic. The wine grapes of Western Europe appeared to be the finest in many a year.

Frank Sinatra was married.

'People here are starving. Kids hit people over the head in the street to get 40 cents for a hamburger... This is going to be a beautiful family resort.'

Atlantic City—A Better Class of Decay

By Molly Ivins

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (NYT).—Sometimes, decaying resorts develop a certain rich, plumy, Tennessee Williams decadence. But in order to have decadence, some elegance is required.

Here in Atlantic City, people steal the quarters out of the "Help Fight Leukemia" donation cards at the checkout stands and merchants have taken to scotch-taping them in. That said, Atlantic City was probably the pleasantest place in the country to be last week, with the possible exception of Plains, Ga.

The people make it so. The mood is euphoric and ecstatic. What happened here election night, when New Jersey voters approved casino gambling for Atlantic City, was like what happened in New York City last Fourth of July. People laughed and sang and danced in the streets. Strangers hugged one another and the whole town partied all night long.

Everyone is so friendly and smiling. "The town is naturally high," said William Ten Vrink, the chief of police.

"This whole town changed in 24 hours," said Abe Braha of the Hamilton Gallery on the Boardwalk. "If you saw it, you know the outlook is entirely different. I think property values went up by 25 per cent as soon as the vote was known."

Beautiful

"Just look out there," he added with pride, as an appropriately beautiful Atlantic Ocean rolled onto what was, not, in truth, a very clean beach. "Is there anything that beautiful in Vegas?"

The initial celebration seemed almost selfless, a genuine outpouring of civic excitement. But plain old greed is already beginning to rear its head. Conversations have an eerily comic resemblance to Monopoly games. "If we buy the property on Ventnor and put up a hotel . . ."

"They'll get over it," said Chief Ten Vrink. "It's like Christmas. You always think maybe the box you're opening will have a sable in it, but it turns out to be a tablecloth. People with little dabs of property they bought for $9,000 10 years ago figure they're going to get offered a million dollars for it. We'll all calm down in a bit."

Reese Palley, who operates one of the few "class" art galleries on the Boardwalk and who is the resident eccentric, was more excited about the city's political reform than about casino gambling. For years, Atlantic City has been saddled with an anachronistic commissioner form of government and the leadership has been both leaden and corrupt. Last week the voters approved a charter revision that will give the city an elected mayor next May 1.

Dynamite

"So it's not just a new ball game, it's a whole new city," Mr. Palley said. "Well, the question is whether we can handle it, and my guess is not. I don't know of any community that's ever been given an opportunity like this, plus the capital to do it all with. The euphoria feels so good, and I'm not against it. I walked around for a day and a half in a daze myself, but it's like giving dynamite to children."

But, he added, "I suspect that both the opportunities and the responsibilities will be taken over by out-of-towners. Of course, we'll all be better off, but the really big money, the really big projects—we don't have either the capital or the planning ability here in Atlantic City."

The euphoria here is all the greater because the city's situation was desperate. Mayor Joseph Lazarow, generously bestowing credit on everyone who helped get the referendum passed, gave special praise to Sanford Weiner, a California referendum expert who was hired for $35,000 to run the $1-million promotional drive for casino gambling.

"Weiner said it all on election night," Mr. Lazarow recalled, "when he said: 'It's not just casino gambling or no casino gambling in Atlantic City, it's life or death for Atlantic City.'"

The Other Side

Behind the sleazy gimcrackery of the Boardwalk is something much grimmer; something desperate, ugly and hopeless. There one sees the Atlantic City of 50 per cent unemployment, the roving dog packs, the acres of slums that were razed and where nothing was ever built again, the broken windows and burned-out apartments.

The sourness of even these sections has been touched by hope and by a new friendliness. Blacks approach white strangers wandering there to warn them that it is not safe for them to be in that part of town at night.

On election night, Mr. Weiner also said that "the only reward I really want is for you to prove that the Council of Churches was wrong, that we can have casino gambling and a clean city." The council had opposed casino gambling for fear it would bring in organized crime, prostitution—the whole Las Vegas scene.

Family Resort

"'Las Vegas East,' we hate that term," Mr. Lazarow said. "This is going to be a beautiful family resort. People ask us about crime. We're already looking at crime. People here are starving. Kids hit people over the head in the street to get 40 cents for a hamburger. Their mothers don't work, their fathers don't work. I listen to the police radio every night. That's where we find the criminals: in the hamburger joints, eating. This is a filthy type of street crime that comes from want. If it is caught early enough, we can prevent the other kind from coming in. Prostitutes only work where they're tolerated."

Chief Ten Vrink is more realistic, saying that "we never denied it would bring in more prostitutes."

A policeman under his command said: "It'll bring in a better type of prostitute, cleaner. If ours carried brooms, you'd think a witch had crashed."

"From a law-enforcement point of view," Chief Ten Vrink said, "it will be hard. From an economic and social point of view, we just have to have it. I was born and raised here. I know. Prior to the referendum, we had the kind of crime problems that go with a decaying city. Now we'll get the kind that go with a growing city. The nice thing about having growing problems is that you get the increased tax base and the money to fight with. We're going to take it head on."



Marisa Berenson, granddaughter of designer Elsa Schiaparelli, and James Randall, whom she will marry on Nov. 21. Randall, 35, is from Texas and is, of course, a millionaire (aviation, insurance).

Frontoni/SIPA.

PEOPLE: *Sex, Civil Rights Don't Mix at Federal Level*

A woman who loses a job or pay raise for refusing to have sex with her boss cannot sue him for damages under the U.S. Civil Rights Act, a federal judge ruled Monday in Newark. U.S. District Court Judge Herbert Stern dismissed part of a suit brought by Adrienne Tompkins, 31, a Bayonne, N.J., stenographer who alleged that she was fired from Public Service Electric and Gas Co. after resisting her supervisor's advances. In his ruling, Stern said that sexual attraction is a natural part of life and that federal—as opposed to local—courts cannot become involved. He said that a man who makes sexual activity a condition of employment should be sued for extortion or charged with rape or assault.

* * *

Henry Moore, 80, was on hand Tuesday afternoon for the unveiling in Luxembourg by Queen Elizabeth of his bronze monument to a united Europe. The sculpture will be on permanent loan to the grand duchy. The British sculptor sees the donation as his way of supporting his country's membership in the European Community.

* * *

Singer Charles Aznavour was charged Tuesday with concealing income from the French income tax inspectors. He has already been charged with breaking currency exchange and customs laws. The complaint was filed in Versailles, where Aznavour has a home. He is charged with hiding over 3 million francs of income in show business revenues and real-estate profits.

* * *

It was the wrong time, the wrong place and most of all the wrong woman for the [illegible] search of romance on a [illegible] train. The woman was [illegible] when the man approached [illegible] His attentions were [illegible] but he persisted. So she [illegible] with an uppercut and [illegible] him until the train reached [illegible] next station. The London [illegible] have him now. The woman [illegible] Janis Kerr, the British [illegible] shot-put champ. She is [illegible] tall and weighs 200 pounds.

* * *

The former king of Sikkim [illegible] Calcutta for home Tuesday [illegible] recovering from what doctors [illegible] ed an overdose of [illegible] Chogyal Palden Thondup [illegible] 53, and his eldest son, [illegible] Crown Prince Tenzing, [illegible] to Bagdogra, in the Himalayan foothills, en route to [illegible] capital of Sikkim. He was [illegible] to Calcutta three weeks ago [illegible] he was found unconscious in [illegible] palace. He was in a coma [illegible] days.

* * *

When South Dakota's [illegible] of economic development [illegible] three weeks ago, he left [illegible] and four children in Pierre [illegible] also left a wife and five [illegible] in Sioux Falls. Bob [illegible] double life surfaced because [illegible] torneys for both families [illegible] about his estate after he [illegible] a heart attack Oct. 16 at [illegible] It came as a surprise to his [illegible] The Pierre wife, Mary Lou [illegible] tin, when asked about the [illegible] tion said, "This is not [illegible] declining further comment. [illegible] Sioux Falls wife, Patricia [illegible] said she would like to talk to [illegible] wife in Pierre. "I feel very [illegible] for her also."

—SAMUEL JUST[illegible]

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